MYSORE PROVINCE APRIL 1877

PROCEEDINGS OF C.B.SAUNDERS,ESQ.,C.B.,B.C.S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

APRIL 1877

MYSORE PROVINCE,

APRIL, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1877.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Manufacture of earth salt.* Directing Commissioners for reasons stated to defer action on the order from this office of 1874.	No. 45—1, dated 5th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1876, Part I, "R. A. and Commerce," Index Nos. 3 to 4.	1
3 to 4	*Permanent scale of remuneration payable to Patels and Shanbhogs in the Chitaldroog Taluk.* Passing orders on a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject.	No. 57—1, dated 5th April 1877.	...	...	1 to 4
5 to 6	*Compensation for lands taken up for public purposes.* Directing the payment of such as would seem reasonable in every case.	No. 159—3, dated 6th April 1877.	...	...	4 to 5
7 to 8	*Indian Wheat.* Circulating correspondence on the subject from the Government of India to Commissioners of Divisions for submission of information on the points denoted.	No. 144—2, dated 6th April 1877.	...	...	6 to 14
9 to 10	*Revision of assessment in 33 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk.* Passing orders on letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject.	No. 348—12, dated 10th April 1877.	...	...	15 to 36
11 to 12	*Permanent scale of remuneration payable to village officers in the Kankanpia Taluk of the Chitaldroog District.* Passing orders on the above subject.	No. 324—5, dated 10th April 1877.	...	...	37 to 39
13 to 14	*Resumption of certain inam lands attached to the office of Shanbhog of Itarsanhalli in the Kolar Taluk.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 439—7, dated 13th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vols. of Progs. for October 1876, Part II, R. A. and Commerce. No. 16, and Nov. 1876, Part II, R. A. & C. No. 31.	40 to 41
15 to 16	*Minor village servants.* Granting them relief.	No. 782—10, dated 20th April 1877.	...	...	42 to 43
17 to 18	*Vend of arrack distilled by the Ashtagram Sugar and Rum Works Company in the Mysore District.* Authorizing the selling rate to Government being raised from 13 to 13½ annas.	No. 1022—4, dated 27th April 1877.	..	...	44 to 49
19 to 20	*Demand, collection and balance of revenue for February 1877.* Passing orders on the returns received from the Districts.	No. 216—2, dated 27th April 1877.	...	...	50 to 51

READ—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6148 Rev.—53, dated 6th February 1874, and Notification of the same date, prohibiting the manufacture of earth-salt within five miles of the frontier between Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1151—Rev. 18, dated 11th May 1875.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9522—Rev. 22, dated 10th March 1876.

No. 45—REV. 1, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—On a re-consideration of the orders above quoted and the correspondence connected therewith, the Chief Commissioner has resolved upon addressing the Government of Madras on the subject of the loss caused both to the State and to the people engaged in the industry, by the prohibition of the manufacture of earth-salt within five miles of the frontier line, and pending the adoption of any measures which may seem necessary hereafter, the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are directed to defer action on the order of 1874, above quoted.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 147, dated Poona, 30th January 1877

I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and statements relating to the final remuneration of the village officers of 206 villages composing the Chitaldroog Taluk of that District.

2. From the abstract appended to the Superintendent's letter it appears that the emoluments according to sanctioned scale are Rs. 9,318—12—0 (column 3); the existing emoluments from cash and and amount to Rs. 2,614—8—0 (column 6), leaving the sum of Rs. 6,739—14—0 (column 9) to be made good by additional payments from the treasury. Out of this the sum of Rs. 35—10—0 will be done recovered by resumption of existing surplus emoluments, leaving Rs. 6,704—4—0 as the net additional cost of the remuneration of the village officers of this taluk.

From the Officiating Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1148, dated Bangalore, 23rd December 1876.

I have the honor herewith to forward statements as per margin shewing the final remuneration of the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Chitaldroog Taluk, under the rules published at page 274 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 7th November 1874.

1. Vernacular statement shewing the extra allowances fixed for Patels.
2. Vernacular detailed lists.
1. Do Kissedar Patrak.
2. Chargewar statements in English.
1. Abstract statement in English.

2. In accordance with Chief Commissioner's order No. 9258—549 of 19th March 1875, collections on account of mohatarfa and local cess are included in the gross revenue on which the scale remuneration is calculated.

CHITALDROOG.

Abstract of results of the settlement of the Patels and Shanbhogs' final remuneration compiled in the Survey Superintendent's Office.

Number.	Taluk.	Village officers.	Total remuneration according to rules.	Existing emoluments.			Mode of providing future remuneration.				Surplus existing emoluments above those shewn in cols. 7 and 8 and mode of dealing with them.				From Col. 11 remaining or secure deducting column 12.	Remarks.
				From land.	Cash allowances.	Total existing remuneration.	From existing land emoluments.	From existing cash emoluments.	By new payments from the Treasury.	Total.	From land.	Additional ¼ joli on column 11.	Cash allowances to be stopped in future.	Total of columns 12 and 13.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Chitaldroog .. (206 villages.)	* Patels.	4,526 12 0	21 12 0	280 2 0	301 14 0	21 12 0	253 4 0	4,251 12 0	4,526 12 0	...	...	26 14 0	26 14 0	...	* No remuneration for the Patels of the 5 villages of Cholgatta, Agsankallu, Kabadigarhatti, Kenchenhalu, Huligundi, having been fixed (vide remarks opposite the said villages in the Tharan Patrak) existing remuneration is entered in Col. 10.
		† Shanbhogs.	4,792 0 0	17 4 0	2,295 6 0	2,312 10 0	17 4 0	2,286 10 0	2,488 2 0	4,792 0 0	...	...	8 12 0	8 12 0	...	† Do Shanbhogs (vide foot note in the Tharan Patrak.)
	Total...		9,318 12 0	39 0 0	2,575 8 0	2,614 8 0	39 0 0	2,539 14 0	6,739 14 0	9,318 12 0	...	...	35 10 0	35 10 0	...	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th April 1877.

No. 57—Rev. 1, dated Bangalore, 5th April 1877.

Order thereon.—With the above, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the introduction of a permanent scale of remuneration payable to Patels and Shanbhogs in the Chitaldroog Taluk of the Chitaldroog District.

2. The taluk comprises 206 villages and the number of Shanbhogs which, previous to the present settlement, was 39, has now been raised to 64, and each individual charge ranges from 1 to 9 villages. There is a Patel for each village. It is observed that five villages of the above taluk, not included in the present scale, have already been settled by the Superintendent of the Inam Department, who is requested to quote the authority under which the settlement was made, and to submit the registers, &c. connected therewith.

3. The village officers above referred to are in possession of lands measuring 75 *a.* 34. *g.* valued at Rs. 74—0—0, paying a jodi of Rs. 35. Inams to the extent of Rs. 39 are held by them.

4. The annual cash payments hitherto paid as compensation in lieu of aya amounted to Rs. 2,539—14—0.

5. In Survey Commissioner's Nos. 250 and 975, dated 11th March 1868, and 16th September 1869, respectively, the amount applied for and sanctioned for the remuneration of village officers was Rs 2,787—11—10; whereas in the letter under reference Rs. 2,578—14—0 are put down as the existing emoluments. The discrepancy needs explanation.

6. The gross revenue of the taluk including the local and mohatarfa cesses amounted to Rs. 1,39,245 and the maximum and minimum amounts of revenue under the charge of each officer are as follows:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Shanbhogs	7,819	669
Patels	7,819	10

7. The permanent remuneration now fixed according to the prescribed scale amounts to Rs. 9,318—12—0 or 6·7 per cent on the total revenue as particularized in the margin, the maximum and minimum amounts of remuneration being Rs. 148—4—0 and 31—4—0 respectively in the case of Shanbhogs and Rs. 118—4—0 and 1—4—0 in the case of Patels.

	Shanbhogs.	Patels.	Total.
Percentage under Rule V.	...	3,647 4 0	3,647 4 0
Do VI.	4,346 0 0	...	4,346 0 0
Contingencies VII.	446 0 0	829 8 0	1,275 8 0
Extra additional allowances XII.	...	50 0 0	50 0 0
Total.....	4,792 0 0	4,526 12 0	9,318 12 0

8. The foregoing proposals are sanctioned with effect from 1877—78.

9. The sum of Rs. 9,318—12—0 will in future be entered under the head of "Salary of village officers" in the Permanent Establishment of the Taluk and adjusted in the Revenue and Financial Accounts in the manner prescribed in Section XIV of the Rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

10. The extent, &c. of the lands left in the hands of the village officers will in future be entered in the accounts as shewn in the margin and be included also in Class XI, No. I, Jari Inamti account submitted to this office annually.

	Area.	Assessment.	Jodi to be collected.
Shanbhogs ...	39 36	45	45
Patels ...	35 38	29	29
Total.....	75 34	74	74

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, with 2 Vernacular statements.
" Commissioner of Nagar.
" Superintendent of Inams.
" Dy. Commissioner of Chitaldroog.
" Dy. Accountant General.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 709—Rev. 128, dated 1st November 1876.

Adverting to your letter No. 1041—16 of the 11th May 1874 to the address of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, relative to the grant of remission of assessment on lands in which excavations are made for public purposes, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District enquires whether the above order which has emanated with reference to a case in an unsettled taluk, is applicable to lands in surveyed taluks also.

2. The survey rules are silent on the point. But considering the fixed nature of the assessments imposed on lands in surveyed taluks, I doubt the propriety of the ruling above quoted being made applicable to settled taluks.

3. I beg therefore you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's orders on the question.

Chief Commissioner's order No. 9182—Rev. 270, dated 6th December 1876.

Ordered to be forwarded in *original to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for any remarks he may wish to offer.

*To be returned.

2. Copies of the marginally noted orders passed by the Chief Commissioner regarding the payment of compensation to ryots for lands taken up for public purposes are herewith forwarded for reference. The order referred to by Colonel Campbell has been superseded by that of 20th July last, which has not however been made of general application.

To Commissioner of Ashtagram Division, No. 1041—16 of 11th May 1874.
To Commissioner of Nundydroog Division, No. 4138—74 of 20th July 1876.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1687, dated Bangalore, 15th December 1876.

I have the honor to forward the following remarks regarding the subject of granting compensation for land taken from cultivators for Government purposes referred to me by Chief Commissioner's orders No. 9182—270 of the 6th instant.

2. The letter of the Secretary No. 1041—16 of the 11th May 1874 lays down that compensation is not to be granted to ryots for dry kandayam land required for making a road.

3. In Chief Commissioner's order No. 4138—74 of 20th July 1876, it is stated that "the Chief "Commissioner cannot acquiesce in the view that no compensation should be awarded for land taken "from ryots for Government purposes ; the ryot is entitled to compensation under all circumstances to "enable him to acquire other land if needed or to bring fresh land under cultivation." This order was issued in reference to an application from the Forest Department for a piece of land in a ryot's occupation.

4. The first order above alluded to only refers to small pieces of dry crop land required for a road, the making which would undoubtedly confer a benefit on the remaining land left in the ryot's occupation; as stated in the Chief Commissioner's order it has not been customary in the Province for compensation in such cases to be even expected, all that has been looked for has been a reduction of the revenue by the amount due on the appropriated land, and in all ordinary localities I am of opinion that no more is required to be done in dry or even in rice land, but compensation should be every where granted in garden land and on all kinds of land in the vicinity of large places like Bangalore where land has acquired a high value.

No. 1041—16 of 11th May 1874.

5. The second order referred to above refers to a case in which it was apparently desired to appropriate an entire field, which in all localities is a very different case to taking a small part of a field for a purpose increasing the value of the remaining portion. Whenever a whole field or even a considerable portion of one is taken by Government for a purpose which in no way increases the value of the remaining portion, it appears to me that the grant of some compensation is called for, which may be very small in amount if other land of similar quality and reasonably conveniently situated is available for the ryot to occupy instead of that appropriated. The amount of compensation to be granted in such cases must depend on the discretion of the local authority who can alone estimate the amount of injury for which compensation is required to be granted.

No. 4138—74 of 20th July 1876.

No. 159—Rev. 3, dated Bangalore, 6th April 1877.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner does not concur in thinking that, in the matter of granting compensation for lands taken up for public purposes, a distinction should be maintained between garden and other kinds of land; for, dry lands as well as rice lands often obtain a certain value even in outlying districts, and are transferred from one person to another for valuable consideration.

2. When land in the occupation of a ryot is taken up partially for the formation of a road, the holder will ordinarily be satisfied with a proportionate reduction of assessment in consideration of the advantage conferred; but the Chief Commissioner considers that it would be fair to the ryot and in consonance with the principle enunciated by the Government of India in their letter No. 1612, dated 3rd August 1865, that the rule should be generally recognized of paying him such compensation as would seem reasonable in every case, in order to reimburse him for the labor and money expended in its improvement, and to give him the means of taking up land in lieu. The amount of compensation should be determined by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of the Division, and where the terms cannot be amicably arranged the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act should be applied.

3. This rule will be made applicable to lands both in settled and unsettled taluks.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.
" Commissioners of Asthagram and Nundydroog Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Secretary, D. P. W.
" Conservator of Forests.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 6th April 1877.

No. 1—47.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1877.

[Agriculture and Horticulture.]

Read the following despatches from the Secretary of State :—

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 21st December 1876, forwarding an extract from a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the prices given for them might be raised, and drawing attention to the importance of the adoption of measures with a view to encourage the improved cultivation of this grain and to facilitate its transport to England in good condition.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 18th January 1877, requesting that a compilation be prepared, shewing the main features of the cultivation of wheat, its consumption and export the selling prices, the probable cost of transport; and that samples of the chief local varieties of the grain carefully named and described may be made and sent to England.

Read also the following papers shewing the action taken by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with a view to improving the quality of the wheat in those Provinces and preventing its admixture with other grains.

Circular No. 11, dated the 5th May 1876.
Extract, paragraph 3, from a circular No. 25, dated the 4th August 1876.
Circular letter No. 3433—162, dated the 9th September 1876, and enclosures.

Resolution.

Observations.—The development of the export trade in Indian wheat has long occupied the attention of the Government of India. In January 1873, on the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who urged that the weight of the export duty and the length of the sea voyage practically disabled Indian wheat from successfully competing with any country in the English market, except perhaps California and Australia, the Government of India freed Indian wheat from all duty on export.

2. Since then, aided by various other circumstances, particularly the shortened transit through the Suez Canal, and recently the state of exchange, and perhaps to some extent the political condition of eastern Europe, the increase in the trade has been very great, as will be seen from the figures appended shewing the quantity and value of the wheat exported to foreign countries :—

		Cwt.	Rs.
1871—72	.. ..	637,099	23,56,445
1872—73	.. ..	394,010	16,76,900
1873—74	.. ..	1,755,954	82,76,064
1874—75	.. ..	1,069,076	49,04,352
1875—76	.. ..	2,498,285	90,10,255
1876—77	(first ten months)	4,839,290	1,67,34,001

Seeing that the quality of Indian wheat has commended itself to English millers, it may be hoped that with the advantages she now possesses, India will be able to maintain this important trade at a high level. But it must not be forgotten that this country has active and eager competitors in the United States, Southern Russia, Austro-Hungary, and Egypt, and that some of these countries are naturally possessed of great advantages in the shipment of wheat to England. It is necessary, therefore, that the greatest care should be taken by every body interested in the trade, from the cultivator to the shipper, to prevent any cause for complaint regarding the quality of the grain exported.

3. It appears from the despatch No. 130, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that complaints are now made of the dirty condition of Indian wheat received in England, as well as of its admixture with inferior grains. The Governor-General in Council desires that these papers may be circulated amongst district officers and published for general information. To some extent the complaints regarding the dirty condition of our wheat will diminish with the extended employment of the railways

in its carriage to the port of shipment, in supersession of boats, and with the increased facilities of despatch from the port. A great deal may also be done by the trade in undertaking the cleansing and sorting of the grain before it is shipped. It would appear from a letter from the firm of Messrs. Scott, Finlay & Co. of Bombay to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, that in the present state of the market it would hardly be profitable to incur much expense in such cleansing and sorting. But probably with an increased demand for cleaned and sorted wheat, it will prove remunerative to set up winnowing and sorting machines of the kind referred to in the communication from Her Majesty's Secretary of State at the great centres of shipment, *viz.*, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta. In view of the poverty and ignorance of the agricultural community of India, the Governor-General in Council does not consider that it would be expedient to suggest the employment in the rural districts of machines, the purchase of which would require capital which is probably not forthcoming, and the repair of which, when broken, could not be effected except at the Presidency towns. His Excellency in Council considers however that much may be done in the way of advice and instruction by district officers to impress upon the agriculturist the necessity of so treating his crop, after it has been reaped, as to keep it reasonably clean, and that such advice will be welcomed and acted upon by the cultivator in his own interest as soon as it is made clear to him that clean wheat will command a readier and better market than dirty grain.

4. The question of admixture of wheat with inferior grains, such as barley and gram, is a separate matter. It is not probable that the adulteration is altogether fraudulent. The truth is that the cultivating classes, who do not largely consume wheat themselves but the inferior grains, have hitherto been in the habit of sowing these inferior grains with their wheat in the same field, the object being to have some resource to fall back upon in the event either of failure in the wheat crop or of difficulty in selling it at a remunerative price. As long as circumstances operated against the development of a steady and sure trade in wheat, this practice of the cultivator could perhaps only be regarded as dictated by prudence. But circumstances have changed, and a practice which formerly was reasonable, has now no reason for continuance, and indeed its continuance will have an injurious effect on the cultivator. There seems little reason to doubt that the agricultural community will be ready to modify this habit on becoming acquainted with the facts of the case, and that they may easily be persuaded either to cease to cultivate inferior grains in the same field with wheat, or to be careful in reaping to keep them apart. The local officers in each district should cause them to be properly instructed in this matter, and they should specially impress upon the cultivators the need for careful selection of their seed. Much good may result from judicious action in this direction, and the Governor-General in Council commends the matter to the particular attention of the local authorities. His Excellency in Council has noticed with much satisfaction the steps which have already been taken toward the attainment of the object desired by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

5. The Secretary of State for India desires that a paper may be prepared, bringing together all the facts procurable regarding wheat cultivation in India. To assist in the preparation of such a paper, the Governor-General in Council requests that in each province a memorandum may be drawn up shewing, as far as the information may be available,

(1) the names of the districts in which wheat is grown ;
(2) the area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876—77 ;
(3) the average out-turn in pounds per acre ;
(4) a brief account of the cultivation, in which should be stated the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation, and other useful particulars ;
(5) the average wholesale price of wheat ;
(6) average consumption per head of the population of the district ;
(7) total consumption within the district ;
(8) annual imports into the district for five years, and places whence imported ;
(9) annual exports for the same period, places whither exported, and proportion carried by road, rail or river ;
(10) estimated average cost of cartage to the railway station nearest the district ;
(11) cost of transit to port of shipment (Calcutta, Bombay, or Kurrachee), by rail, by road, and by river ;
(12) local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated, and their description in English ; and
(13) a general summary for the province, shewing the total area under wheat, the average out-turn per acre, the total out-turn, and the details of the import and export trade.

6. It is also requested that no time may be lost in obtaining the samples of wheat required by the Secretary of State. It is desirable that these should be put up in bags containing two pounds each,

properly labelled with the name of the district in which the wheat was grown and its distinctive name. These samples should be forwarded to this office as soon as possible, without waiting for the completion of the information asked for.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution with a copy of the papers read in the preamble be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg with a request that the necessary measures may be taken without delay to carry into effect the suggestions and instructions contained in this Resolution. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive any suggestions which Local Governments and Administrations may desire to make with a view to the further development and improvement of the trade.

(True Extract.)

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 21st December 1876.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I transmit, for the information of Your Excellency, an extract of a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the price given for them might be raised. Besides the points therein mentioned, it is desirable that attention should be drawn to the loss resulting from the mixture of barley or gram with the wheat, and from the want of cleanliness in the granaries in which it is stored and in the boats in which it is carried to the port of shipment. Any means by which the importance of remedying these defects can be impressed on the people may have a very salutary effect on the trade.

2. I have applied for further information on the subject of a system of inspection said to be adopted in the United States and Canada, as described in the accompanying extract from a statement relating to the trade of Canada.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Extract of a letter from a London Merchant, dated December 1876.

With reference to the interview I had with you last month as to the growth and production of wheat in the Empire of India, I now beg to lay before you a short statement of the present position of the trade, to which I have paid close attention the last three or four years.

Calcutta.—The wheats that come from this port are fine, mellow, soft, white,—from Cawnpore, Meerut, and Delhi districts,—which bring the highest price in the market (except the finest Bombay, which, however, so far, has not formed an article of import owing to inadequate prices obtained in London and Liverpool), and are very clean on the whole; they could, however, be improved by proper blowing and exhaust machines and sifting machines, and I should recommend this to be done so as to get rid of grain, tares, and barley as much as possible; if this cleaning process is enforced by the district officials, I have no doubt these fine wheats could be made worth 2s. to 4s. per quarter more money in the United Kingdom. As far as I can make out from merchants who have been in the North-West, the name these fine wheats go by is "Pegu" or "Pegoo." In our market, it goes by the name of "No. I Club".

I next come to a wheat, inferior to the above, which I understand goes generally by the name of "Doodiah" or "Doodeah," being called in our market "No. 2 Club." This is the quality we see most of, and it is very well liked, as in preparing for use it absorbs a great weight of water, which, of course, is very profitable for the miller in this country. The great drawback to it, however, is its foulness, caused by admixture with grain, tares, and barley. There is no reason, however, why, in two or three seasons, this fault should not be almost entirely remedied by your officers attending to properly cleaned seed being put into the ground.

I next come to a white-grey hard wheat, which appears to me to come from low ground, as it is almost as hard and flinty as rice ; on the whole, it is a clear wheat, still it could be improved by the seed wheat being better attended to.

I next come to a soft red wheat, which appears to me to come from the same districts as the " No. 2 Club," as, except in color, it seems to be the same style of grain ; it is quite as foul as the " No. 2 Club," and, by properly cleaning it for seed, I have no doubt its value as an article of trade could be raised also 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter.

Another class of wheat we see largely from Calcutta is a rather large-berried wheat, classed between the No. 1 and No. 2, which we call in Mark Lane " Mountain Club", parties who have seen it grow telling me it comes from pretty high ground. This is a clean wheat, but can also be improved by the seed being more carefully attended to.

The last wheat I would name as coming from Calcutta is from the Central Provinces, and is called "Jubbulpore" ; the district where it is produced lies about half way between Bombay and Calcutta by rail, and most of it goes to the west coast for shipment, and I therefore treat this under the head of—

Bombay.—The wheats from this port seem to be all produced in Central India ; at least all I have seen, whether soft or hard, shew a long, bold grain just like the " Jubbulpore."

No. 1, " White Bombay", is the finest wheat I have ever seen from India, and it does not seem possible to improve upon it, when I state that it sells at close to the same price as Australian (the finest wheat imported).

No. 2, " Bombay White", is also a superior article, but its great drawback is the coarse large-grained brown wheat, and some pains ought to be taken to have this grain extracted. The same cleaning machines named elsewhere in this paper might be tried to get it out, but I doubt the success of this process, and suspect the only way to bring the No. 2 wheat up to the No. 1 is to hand-pick out the coarse brown grain and sow the wheats separate. In three or four seasons, by this mode, I feel sure the quantity of No. 1, " Bombay White", might be much increased, and No. 2 decreased in proportion.

The next wheat to be noticed as exported from Bombay is the long-berried coarse brown wheat, a good article, but not much known on this side, and does not bring within 5*s.* per quarter of No. 2 White.

From Bombay also is exported a very fine long-berried hard wheat, of which large quantities have gone the last two seasons to Marseillies and other Mediterranean ports, but it is not liked here, being too much of rice nature. So far as the Bombay wheat trade is concerned, the production of the fine wheats should be as much encouraged as possible for the United Kingdom consumption, and as regards cleaning, where necessary, the machines mentioned elsewhere are the best.

Madras.—So far as I know, no wheat has reached the United Kingdom from that presidency, but I have this season seen a sample of red wheat thence which would do well for use in our markets, being of a sound, strong red type.

Kurrachee.—The export of wheat from the Indus country through this port has been at times considerable, and there seems to me no reason why it should not rapidly increase ; the quality of the wheat, white and red, is soft and mellow, but its great drawback is the large admixture of barley it contains, which ought to be got out. I have no hesitation in saying that, in four or five years, Kurrachee-shipped wheat would be improved 3*s.* to 5*s.* per quarter if due attention were paid to the cleaning of the seed wheat. The machines I allude to elsewhere are the very things for the purpose, and I have great confidence in the future of the Indus country as growing wheat, since the grain itself is mellow and easy for the miller to handle.

Machines.—I have taken a good deal of trouble in this matter, consulting Dell and Son of Mark Lane, who are clever, intelligent machine inventors and makers, and most respectable people. I send you several copies of their last list, and Mr. Dell, Junior, has kindly noted a few remarks against the machine* he specially points to for seed wheat cleaning purposes ; he is supplying D. Sassoon & Co. with machines for cleaning the wheat shipped now so freely at Bussorah on the Persian Gulf, and from experiments on foul wheats from India, Persia, and Syria, that I have seen, there is no doubt Messrs. Dell and Son understand their business in recommending the machines they do.

*Prospectus annexed.

Of course, I need hardly tell you that the cause of the sudden increase in the wheat trade with India is the opening up of the Suez Canal, thus enabling wheat to arrive in London and Liverpool in 42 to 48 days from Calcutta, from dates of bill of lading, in 35 to 38 days from Bombay, in 40 to 45 days from

Kurrachee, by which means the ravages of the weevil are much checked; and altogether the trade is rapidly settling down to a regular one, the quality of wheat from India generally competing well with Russian, British, and American sorts. It appears to me that the grand thing to point to is to get the wheat as cheaply as possible to the ports, either by cheapening railway carriage, or improving the rivers, or increasing and extending canals,—probably you will say, by doing all.

Before ending these remarks, which I fear you may find wearisome, I should not like you to suppose that shipments are made by the Suez Canal alone, though they are so entirely from Kurrachee, and very much so from Bombay; from Calcutta, however, large quantities of wheat are shipped yearly by sailing vessels, and it is found the grain stands the voyage well by being stowed at the bottoms of the ships in bags, where no light or air can get to it, thus keeping the destructive weevil quiet and in a dormant state.

If you want any more information, I shall be glad to give it you, or obtain it for you, if it is not within my personal knowledge.

As far as I can find out, the Calcutta people call the different wheats as follows :—

Soft red, "Jamajallee."
Hard „ "Gungajallee." } Gunga and Jumna—wheats of the Doab.
Soft white, "Doodeah."
Soft „ (fine, North-West), "Pegu," or "Pegoo."

Prospectus referred to in preceding letter.

BLOWING, WINNOWING, & SCREENING MACHINES.

The universal approval and many prizes accorded to this machine have given rise to many imitations. Every part of these machines is made to a standard gauge, thus ensuring an accuracy of fit, and facility of repair, unequalled in any other machine of this class. The care and attention which has been bestowed upon the production of these improved machines, together with the sound principles upon which they are constructed,—ensuring durability and efficiency to a high degree,—have already brought them into extensive use. They are made of the very best materials, are light, simple, pleasing in appearance, such as can only be obtained by first class design and workmanship.

For separating and cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds for market, this machine has no equal. For export they are not to be surpassed, being durable and simple. They are capable of cleaning grain as fast as one man can fill the machine, being a complete blowing and dressing machine at one time, but can be used as a blower separately, if required. Having an eccentric motion, it can be thrown in and out of gear, making two complete implements in one. Large stock always on hand.

Prices.

No. 1.—Machine complete with blowing apparatus, riddles 22 by 18 inches, £10. If of hard wood for hot climate £1 extra.

This machine, with special sieves, will do 8 to 10 quarters per hour of the sample tried. If put through twice, a great improvement would be made on the first sample.

No. 2.—Same as No. 1, without blowing apparatus, £9.

No. 3.—Small size without blowing apparatus riddles, 18 by 18 inches, £8.
Blowing apparatus to No. 3, 15*s.* extra.
Seed riddles, 10*s.* Extra.

No. 4.—New size for small occupations riddles, 16 by 16 inches, £6 10*s.*

For shipment machines can be made in sections so that six machines will occupy the measurement of one when erected.

No. 2.

Extract from "Report on the Home and Foreign Trade of Canada, for 1875."

Facilities for Transferring grain, &c.

* * * * * * * *

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 6th April 1877.

With all the facilities referred to at his command, the grain merchant in Montreal stands in a most important relation to the markets of Europe on the one hand, and the vast cornfields of the western world on the other. In response to orders by cable, he either forthwith buys Canada wheat on the spot or near at hand, or he directs the purchase of grain in Chicago or Milwaukee. Subjected, as it is, at these great centres, to the most perfect system of inspection in existence, it arrives at Kingston, and is there transferred to barges of similar capacity to the vessels from which it is delivered, and, passing through the cool waters of the river St. Lawrence, the cargo of wheat, corn, rye, or other grain, is placed alongside the ocean-going ship for transport across the Atlantic. All this is accomplished, as must be evident, without the possibility of the grain being changed, or mixed with an inferior quality, by the way (a result which cannot be relied upon by any other route), thus giving additional value to the inspection certificate which was issued for the cargo at the original port of shipment. Not the least important consideration is, that the northerly latitude of the Canadian transportation route relieves the grain from all danger as to *condition*, even in the summer months, when the risk by other channels is comparatively great.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 18th January 1877.

From—Her Majes'y's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In my despatch of the 21st ultimo, No. 130, I drew Your Excellency's attention to the importance of measures adapted to encourage the improved cultivation of wheat, and to facilitate its transport to this country in good condition.

2 It seems very desirable that a compilation should be prepared, as has already been done with various Indian products, shewing the main features of its cultivation, consumption and export, the local selling prices for a series of years, and the probable cost of transport from the chief markets to the place of export. An attempt to prepare such a paper has been made in the Department of the Reporter on products; but it was found that the information in this country was not sufficient for the purpose.

3. A selection should also be made of the chief local varieties of the grain, and samples should be sent to England carefully named and described, so that their place of production could be certainly distinguished, in order that the opinion of competent persons in this country may be obtained as to their market-value. This latter suggestion is one which might, in my opinion, be advantageously acted upon with the least practicable delay.

Circular No. 11, dated Nagpur, 5th May 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces.

It has been represented to the Chief Commissioner that the value of the wheat which is exported from these provinces to England—and of late years a considerable quantity of wheat has found its way to England—is materially affected by its admixture with *lak massur*, and similar pulses.

2. The Chief Commissioner is aware that it is a common practice in these provinces to sow these pulses with the wheat, but the practice is one which it is very desirable to discourage. It is said that, by machinery, stones, dirt and sand can be easily separated from the wheat, but not so this admixture of pulse, which, on the wheat being ground, gives the flour a bad color and materially reduces its market value.

3. The Chief Commissioner desires that Deputy Commissioners will explain to malguzars and cultivators how injurious the present practice is, and will try to induce them to keep their wheat free from admixture. The price of agricultural produce has fallen so much of late years, that farmers cannot afford to lose the excellent market for their wheat which England appears to be likely to become, and if they will only endeavour to suit the English market, it seems probable that Indian wheat will become an important export and may rival the other wheat-producing countries which supply England.

Extract, paragraph 3, *from a Circular No.* 25, *dated 4th August* 1876, *from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces.*

Para. 3 In a late Circular, the Chief Commissioner commented upon the fact that the value of the wheat grown in these provinces and exported to England was materially affected by its admixture with

the various pulses, and prizes for wheat free from such admixture would be practical, and direct encouragement to the people to keep their wheat free from admixture.

If a beginning is now made, and an annual show of some kind or other held in each district, it will be possible before long to arrange for an annual show in each tahsili, and so bring home to the bulk of the people that the Government encouragement is in furtherance of the people's own interests.

Circular No. 3433—162, dated Nagpur, 9th September 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces,

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore,
" " " *of Saugor,*
" " " *of Narsinghpur,*
" " " *of Hoshangabad,*
" " " *of Raipur,*
" " " *of Bilspur,*
" " " *of Seoni,*
" " " *of Damoh,*
" " " *of Nagpur,*
" " " *of Wardha.*

I am directed to send you copies of the marginally noted letters that have passed between this office and Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company of Bombay. You will also receive, in a separate packet, separate samples of the various kinds and qualities of wheat, as described and classified by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company. A portion of each sample should be given to each of your Tahsildars, and the Chief Commissioner wishes that these samples should be shewn to as many of the leading agriculturists, malguzars and ryots as possible, and that the respective places which these kinds of wheat occupy in the market should be explained.

Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, Bombay, dated 11th July 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in reply No. 2744—125, dated 15th July 1876.
Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, dated 20th August 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The cultivators should be exhorted to pay attention to the cultivation of a wheat which is sure to fetch a good price; to bear in mind the importance of keeping the wheat in their fields free from any admixture of pulses; remember the necessity of having all the wheat they sell in bulk of the same kind and quality, and to try the effect of *selecting* the seed they put down in their fields. The result of sowing *selected* seed would very soon become visible.

These are all matters that can easily be made comprehensible to the native farmer, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that you and your Tahsildars will again and again impress on them the advantage of acting up to the advice given them.

This office circular No. 25 of the 4th August has suggested a way to strengthen your hands in the matter and to interest the cultivators themselves; and you will perceive from a notice in the *Gazette*, that the Nagpur District Fund Committee have made a beginning in the matter of improving of agricultural produce, by offering prizes for the best of large samples of grain exhibited at the Ramtek fair.

Dated Bombay, 11th July 1876.

From—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

By the mail to hand last week, we received from our Mr. R. V. Reid some very interesting information regarding the favor in which wheats grown in the districts of your commission were now held in the Home market. The millers there are learning rapidly to appreciate the great advantage to be derived from mixing these grains with those grown in England, especially after a wet harvest with them, the reason being that the extreme dryness of the Indian grain serves to absorb much of the excess of moisture from the Home grain, and reduces the average of what is thus mixed to a proper condition of moisture.

2. Mr. Reid then remarks upon the injury done to the market of this wheat at Home by the large admixture of foreign grains. As this is a question in which we know you have particularly interested yourself, and as it is one of great importance to us, being, as we are, the largest exporters of the article from Bombay, we gladly lay before you our knowledge on the subject, and will be happy to provide you with any further information you may require with regard to it.

3. The quantity of pure wheat exported from Bombay is very small compared with that of the lower and adulterated qualities ; but under present circumstances it does not pay as well to ship the former as the latter, the scarcity of the best wheat here making the margin of price between it and the lower kinds greater on this side than in the Home market. On an average, the cost of good wheat is 1 shilling per 100 lbs. dearer to ship than the other, and fetches only 6 pence to 9 pence more in Liverpool. We send you herewith two samples of *best* quality shipped by one of our neighbours, which obtained top prices on account of purity.

4. This pure wheat, called by the natives "Ek dana pissie," comes mostly to the Seoni and Etarsi stations from the Bhopal State, and is found in Dolceria market ; and its present value in England is from 10 shillings to 10 shillings 3 pence per cental (100 lbs.)

5. The wheat that comes from Nagpur is pretty free from admixture of foreign grains, but contains a large percentage of hard red wheat which prevents its getting as good a price as the pure white Pissie.

6. The largest export from Bombay is of the Mundie Pissi, which comes from the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore—from Sehora Road, Chindwara, and adjacent stations; this in itself is a very pretty grain, but much depreciated owing to heavy mixtures of foreign seeds. Mr. Reid writes in this connection :—

> "Fearful are the complaints of *dhall* and gram in it, principally the *wild* dhall, *which discolors the flour.*"

7. There can be no doubt that this injurious result is brought about by carelessness and want of method in sowing, and we think that a great improvement would very soon be forthcoming if by any means the ryot could be persuaded to be more careful in sowing an unmixed grain.

8. The wheat trade with India is now becoming more important every day, and it is, of course, for the interests of all concerned that the character of the article should suffer as little as possible from the primative and ignorant way in which the ryot is content to farm. Notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, we propose to send you at our first leisure samples shewing the various descriptions of grain as they come to this market in their order of merit.

No. 2744-125, dated 15th July 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—Messrs. Finlay, Scott &. Co., Bombay.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and am to say that the subject of improving the quality of the wheat produced in these provinces and preventing its admixture with inferior grains has already been under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. I enclose copy of a circular addressed to district officers, and also copy of a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, asking to be supplied with samples of the best kinds of wheat. If you would, either yourselves or in concert with the Chamber of Commerce, supply samples shewing the best kinds of grain, and the order in which they come, the Chief Commissioner will be much obliged, and will do what lies in his power to impress on the ryots the advantage of clean sowing, and of preserving their wheat from admixture with inferior grains. No doubt, improvement will be gradual ; but the Chief Commissioner is confident that, in time, the ryots will desist from sowing various kinds of grain in the same field when they find that by doing so they spoil their market, and the better kinds of wheat will be cultivated if it is known that they fetch a higher price.

There are some ten districts in these provinces whence wheat is procured, and these are divided each into three or four sub-divisions ; and it is desirable that every sub-divisional officer should have small samples of the wheats in their order of merit, so that the Chief Commissioner hopes you will be able to send samples large enough to supply a small sample to each, say not less than two lbs. of each kind of wheat.

The Chief Commissioner will, at all times, be glad to receive hints or information from you which may enable him to enlarge the market for any of the staples of these provinces.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 6th April 1877.

Dated Bombay, 28th August 1876.

From—*Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.*,

To—*The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.*

Referring to our letter of 11th July on the subject of the sowing of wheat, we now beg to enclose railway receipt for two bags sent to your address, containing standard samples of the descriptions of grain grown in the districts of your Commission, and known in the Home markets.

These we have divided into five small bags containing one half-hundred weight each:

No. 1.—White (Ek Dana), despatched to this market from Seoni and Etarsi stations.
,, 2.—White Pissie from districts near Nagpur.
,, 3.—Mundi Pissie ,, ,, Jubbulpore. (These three descriptions we described in our letter of 11th July).
,, 4.—Red Pissie from districts near Simri.
,, 5.—Akola Pissie.

These descriptions of red wheat are daily coming into greater favor in the French market, a good business having taken place with Marseilles at favorable prices. The Simri has only a small percentage of hard grains, this admixture being on a larger scale in the lower quality from Akola; in the latter description, the hard Kuthia grain is found as much as ten per cent, and its presence serves considerably to diminish the value of the bulk.

We may mention that the cause of our being unable to send you these samples earlier is due to the great difficulty that always exists, at the close of the season, in procuring reliable samples to represent the fair quality of the crop.

No. 144—Rev. 2, dated Bangalore, 6th April 1877.

Order thereon.—Copy of the above is communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance, with a request that they will give the fullest publicity to the suggestions therein contained among the agricultural classes.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that, although the Mysore Province has not hitherto been a wheat-growing country, there does not appear to be any special reason why the production of that cereal should not be largely developed. The local product is grown chiefly in the Chitaldroog, Túmkúr and Bangalore Districts, to which the names of jave godhi, kayi jave godhi, and hotte godhi are severally assigned. It is probable however that the production of wheat is not restricted to those Districts.

3. The Commissioners of Divisions are requested to obtain and submit a report from the Deputy Commissioner of each District, giving the information required under the several heads enumerated in para 5 of the Government of India Resolution.

4. The particulars called for under head 4 should be embodied in a separate memo, the preparation of which should be entrusted to an Assistant Commissioner or other person who is specially qualified to furnish them.

5. The statistics of imports and exports of wheat mentioned under heads 8 and 9 refer, it is understood, to the produce of other Districts in Mysore as well as to foreign produce.

6. With reference to para 6 of the resolution, the Commissioners will obtain samples of the best description grown in each District and forward them at once to this office with the required particulars.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
,, Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
,, Superintendent of Coorg.
,, Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 191, dated Poona, 6th February 1877.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 1095 of the 12th December last, and appended correspondence, relating to the revision of the assessment of thirty-three villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District which were ordered to be subjected to survey and settlement by Chief Commissioner's order No. 117, R, dated 8th October 1873, it being intended to constitute these villages a jahagir for the grandsons of the late Maha Raja.

2. These villages are quite isolated and detached from any taluks into which the survey settlement has been hitherto introduced, which fact rendered it impossible to fix rates of assessment based upon the experience gained in adjacent taluks, and made it necessary to be guided by the experience of the taluks already settled and most similarly situated.

3. The population over the whole area of these villages, which is acres 39,317 or 61½ square miles, is equal to 172 to the square mile, but deducting the large jungle area included consisting of acres 14,675 the population shews the large average of 283 to the square mile.

4. In so small an area it is not astonishing that there should be no market town of great importance, but as shewn in para 10 of the Superintendent's report appended there is no want of good markets in the immediate vicinity affording all necessary facilities for the disposal of produce.

5. The rain-fall appears to be ample judging from the 5th para of Captain Coussmaker's report appended. There appears to be a want of made-roads, but the main lines of traffic pass at no great distance and can be easily reached during the fair season.

6. From the 12th and 13th para of the Superintendent's report there appears to have been no base for regular revenue management, no equality of rates of assessment and no definition of areas; but in this respect these villages do not differ from Mysore generally before the survey settlement.

7. The statement at para 14 shews the revenue results for the last twenty years. From 1860—61, since which year the annual figures are given, there appears to have very little fluctuation in the annual realizations; in 1867—68, as usual in Mysore, the highest revenue realizations occur, though the rise on preceding years is less than we are accustomed to meet with; from 1867—68 the decline has been steady though not very large in final amount. If the figures shewing the annual occupied area are to be trusted at all, which I should doubt except relatively, the falling in the revenue is due to a steady fall in the area of occupied land.

8. From the Superintendent's 16th para it is clear that excessively unequal rates of assessment have hitherto prevailed.

9. The rates of assessment proposed in Major Grant's 17th para were adopted after consultation with me, and have my entire concurrence.

10. The general result of the imposition of the proposed rates will be a gross revenue of Rs. 33,909 on the land occupied in 1874—75. But from this sum some deductions require to be made before we attain the net estimated revenue. First, to the irrigation fund Rs. 1,172 will require to be credited, this point I shall have occasion to refer to again. Next, Rs. 2,000 will require to be deducted as the sum required for the remuneration of the village officers. These deductions reduce the net revenue on the occupied area to Rs. 30,737 against Rs. 28,006 realized in 1874—75, an increase of Rs. 2,731 or 9·75 per cent.

11. The Government unoccupied arable waste land is of no great extent or value as shewn in Major Grant's 21st para amounting to a total survey assessment of Rs. 980, of which all but Rs. 273 is due to unoccupied dry crop land. Probably a few years will see some two thirds of this land occupied and the revenue increased in the same proportion.

12. The half anna cess in 1874—75 gave Rs. 871; under the survey settlement it is estimated that the one anna local cess will give Rs. 2,119, for the employment of which an ample field will be found in opening up these villages by cleared roads communicating with the main lines of traffic.

13. It is very probable that we might have adopted with safety somewhat higher rates of assessment and perhaps have doubled the addition to the revenue estimated on. But the circumstances of this settlement are somewhat peculiar, and very great caution in fixing the rates to be adopted was necessary. The rates are undoubtedly very moderate, but on the other hand they add considerably to the existing revenue, and under the circumstances of these villages being so far detached from settlements already made I consider we have gone quite as high as due caution will justify.

14. I do not think that there need be any fear whatever of the rates now adopted constituting any kind of pledge that rates in excess shall not be adopted in the adjacent Government villages a few years hence, should it then appear just and expedient to do so. In the first place Government gives no

pledge of the kind and is free to act at its pleasure now and at a future time. Next, practically, no individual cultivator would consider beyond the fact whether the rates on his own land were moderate or the contrary; he would really have very little means of instituting comparisons between his own assessment and that of land in adjacent villages unless the difference in the rates of assessment was so great as to form the subject of conversation and comparison to the country round. The difference of the rate on each acre necessary to produce a large additional sum is so small, that I have no fear of the result of any comparisons the people may make when the adjacent Government territories come to be settled. An additional assessment of four annas per acre on the rice land and two annas on the dry crop land would add about 10 per cent to the revenue in these villages, and I do not think that amount of additional assessment, even if it is found advisable to impose it, would be perceptible even to the ryot. If the ryot has intelligence enough to understand the reasons for our acting as we are acting he must allow their sufficiency; if he has not that intelligence which is very probable, we may in the first place assume that any small difference per acre in the assessment of these villages, and that imposed at some future time in adjacent villages will not be sufficient to attract any marked notice on his part, and if it does he must rest content with what Government think just and moderate. Any possible difference is not likely to be more than that existing in the maximum rates in two villages on different sides of the dividing line between two groups of villages with differing maximum rates, and rates so differing we know are introduced daily without attracting comment. Of the chance of any practical difficulty in relation to the future assessment of the rest of the taluk, I entertain no fear whatever.

15. The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division approves of the rates of assessment proposed, and desires no change.

16. Several points are raised in the letters of the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District and the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Nanjangúd Sub-Division, which would necessitate a somewhat long discussion to elucidate, which had better, as it would be of general application, be made the subject of a separate correspondence. I would however suggest that if the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District would spare two or three days to being present at and taking part in the introduction of the settlement, many points apparently not clear to him would become clear, and he would find himself in a better position to indicate the precise points on which he requires farther information.

17. As these villages are to be formed into a jahagir and alienated from Government management, the disposal of the irrigation fund becomes a question for disposal. The disposal of this fund must evidently rest in the Jahagirdar's hands and it may be supposed that his own interest should lead him to dispose of it usefully. Similarly the disposal of the ordinary one anna local cess must rest with the future Jahagirdar. I can see no other course available than, as a condition of the grant, he should be required to dispose of these funds for the purpose for which they are instituted, and keep regular accounts of their disposal which should be when called for open to the inspection of the Commissioner of Division. Of course it would not be advisable to exercise too much interference with the internal management of the jahagir, but a provision to this extent might prove salutary. These funds are the property of the community in these villages, and it is but just that provision should be made to ensure their expenditure for the general benefit.

18. These villages will of course be placed under a guarantee of the assessment precisely similar to that granted and observed in all settled Government villages.

19. It appears from para 2 of the letter of the Guardian to His Highness the Maha Raja No. 74 of the 29th August 1873, prefixed to Chief Commissioner's order No. 117, R., dated 8th October 1873, that the grant of a jahagir of a specific value was contemplated; it may be that the survey assessment of these villages is in excess of the grant desired to be made of the amount, of which there is no information in the correspondence attached to the Chief Commissioner's order above referred to. It may therefore be a question whether all the villages above named should be granted or not, or only so many as will make up the grant to the required value.

From the Officiating Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1095, dated Bangalore, 12th December 1876.

I have the honor to forward herewith the marginally noted correspondence on the revision of the assessment in 33 jahagir villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District, and request that sanction may be obtained as early as possible.

1. Survey Supt.'s report No. 844, dated 25rd Sept. 1876, with enclosures.
2. Do do No. 845 of 23rd idem.
3. Ashtagram Division Commissioner's letter No. 896, dated 6th Dec. 1876, with enclosures.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1877.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 844, dated Bangalore, 23rd September 1876.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of 33 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District, the survey and settlement of which was directed by the Chief Commissioner in his order No. 117, R., dated 8th October 1873.

2. I attach a printed report on the general condition of these villages by Captain Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, the officer who conducted the measuring and classing operations. The report appears to me to go very thoroughly into its subject, and from my own observation, while recently inspecting these villages, I am able to endorse Captain Coussmaker's conclusions generally, but some of his figures, in the comparatively unadvanced state of operations at the time he wrote, are inaccurate, and I must request that those now furnished in the present report may be accepted in lieu of them.

3. Captain Coussmaker's report is so full that I will not go over the same ground again, but confine my remarks to the more immediate object of this letter.

4. The compact block of country now under report comprises 33 Government villages selected from the following maguis of the Chamrajnagar Taluk :—

No.	Name of Magni.	Number of Villages.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	Alur	4	
2	Kagalvadi	8	
3	Honganur	16	
4	Hardanhalli	2	
4	Total.....	30	

5. The total number of villages in the old accounts is 33 ; but, as explained by Captain Coussmaker in para 6, the three villages noted in the margin have been deserted for years, their boundaries are unknown and there are no people living who have any interest in them as distinct villages ; they have consequently been measured into the village of Melmal, the jungles of which surround them.

1. Mahyandhalli.
2. Gingalli.
3. Chammalatabadga.

6. The lands of the villages under report have been measured up by the Survey as follows:—

Description of land.	Acres of Govt. land.		Acres of alienated land.		Total.		Grand Total occupied and waste.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dry crop	12,002	1,809	260	...	12,262	1,809	14,071
Rice	4,545	187	149	...	4,694	187	4,881
Garden	445	4	8	...	453	4	457
Total culturable.....	16,992	2,000	417	...	17,409	2,000	19,409
Unculturable including roads, tanks village sites, &c.....							19,908
Grand Total culturable and unculturable.....							39,317

7. The eastern portion of the tract rests upon the Biligirirangam hills, a position which probably led to its being selected to form the required jahagir, so as to secure within its limits some jungle for sporting purposes. There was no one in this wild country to dispute the boundaries of the eastern villages, and as a natural consequence a very much greater extent of jungle than was legitimately theirs was pointed out. By the order of the Chief Commissioner, however, as noted in the margin, only about half of the jungle tract is to be assigned to the jahagir, the more distant half being retained as a State-forest The lower half will in accordance with the same order be demarcated as soon as possible after the settlement and assigned without reserve to the Jahagirdars.

No. 2142—R.-F. 17, 10th June 1875.

8. The following statement gives the leading statistical features of the tract under report:—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	2,728	10,488	10,598	486	1,319	

The population on the above figures is only 172 to the square mile. It will however mislead to accept these figures as truly indicating the density of the population, for the 14,675 acres of jungle are simply a valuable adjunct to the property and not in any way interspersed amongst the villages. Deducting this area, we have acres 24,642 representing the inhabited tract below the hills, and here the population is about 283 to the square mile.

9. The villages under report, some of them of considerable size, and well built, seem to me to be in a very thriving condition. The soils are of a very high order and there are evidently great advantages of climate and water. The annual rainfall is, I imagine, pretty accurately estimated by Captain Coussmaker at about 36 inches.

General condition of the villages.

10. There are no market towns actually within the limits of the jahagir, but there is a large market at Santemarhalli, 9 miles to the north-west, and another at Satyamangal, 20 miles south-east, not quite so well attended. There is the market town of Collegal, 5 miles north-east. The country all round, excepting the Biligirirangam hills, is thickly populated, and there must be every facility of disposing of surplus produce.

Markets.

11. In the same way, as regards roads, there are none actually passing through the tract under report, but the main lines of traffic are not very far distant and can be reached in a single day during the fair season by "Waddar Bandis," the only kind of cart used. A road from Yelandur to Atikalpur on the Hasnur ghat road shews nothing beyond an occasional glimpse of its trace and is practically useless in its present state.

Roads.

12. No survey, in any way approaching to completeness, has ever been made, still less has there been any attempt to demarcate. There was first of all Púrnaiya's paimayishi in Akshaya, A. D. 1807, and subsequently Colonel Dobbs had a survey of the "Jadid" or more recently cultivated lands carried out. The rates given by Captain Coussmaker in para 13 are merely nominal. The rates now actually paid are not based upon the capability of the soil, or soil and water combined. In the case of the double crop rice lands and the best gardens, the assessment was of course made to bear as heavily as possible, but as these lands, in the absence of any accurate knowledge of the area to be assessed, were only partially brought to account, the result has been only to make the assessment more unequal, with increased risk of unduly heavy rates. There are in all, according to the old accounts, the following number of kandis of wet and dry land respectively, under occupancy.

Past revenue management.

	Kandis.	Approximate equivalent in Acres.	Acres by Survey.
Dry	774	10,062	12,602
Wet	2,051	4,102	4,990
	2,825	14,164	16,992

13. Although the excess found to be occupied is not nearly so great relatively as we generally find to be the case in Mysore, still there can be no doubt that there has been a good deal of concealment, more especially in the case of the wet lands. In round numbers 1,000 acres of wet land occupied in excess represent a very large amount of revenue sacrificed. It is not that we find the survey area to be in excess in *all* villages, on the contrary in several villages the survey gives the occupied area as less than the area shewn in the old accounts. There is scarcely any waste which could have been included in the ryots' holdings as is unavoidably the case in some taluks. The lands under report are far too highly and completely cultivated to admit of anything of the kind taking place and we may therefore fairly assume that the excess which I have shewn is real.

14. The following statement shews the collections for the last 20 years, each fifth year for the earlier and each individual year for later years :—

Year.	Kandis.			Demand.	Remission.	Total Collections.	Remarks.
	Wet.	Dry.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1855—56 ...	1,676	675	2,351	23,402	11	23,391	
1860—61 ...	1,829	761	2,590	22,524	8	22,516	
1865—66 ...	2,068	781	2,849	29,160	9	29,251	
1866—67 ...	2,120	804	2,924	29,736	6	29,730	
1867—68 ..	2,149	811	2,960	30,013	3	30,010	
1868—69 ..	2,132	817	2,949	29,961	7	29,954	
1869—70 ...	2,120	808	2,928	29,723	3	29,720	
1870—71 ...	2,100	810	2,910	29,776	...	29,776	
1871—72 ...	2,113	785	2,898	29,243	...	29,243	
1872—73 ...	2,092	763	2,855	28,827	...	28,827	
1873—74 ...	2,081	747	2,828	28,099	...	28,099	
1874—75 ...	2,051	774	2,825	28,006	...	28,006	
					Five years' average.....	28,790	
					Ten years' average.....	29,252	
					Twenty years' average.....	27,614	

Remissions, it will be observed, have never been granted excepting to the most trivial extent. It will however be necessary to state that last year, the figures for which do not appear in the statement, remissions were granted, but as it is the first instance of the kind and as I satisfied myself after inspecting the lands of Kagalvadi, the village to which I chiefly allude, that in that village at least no remissions should have been granted; I think we may conclude that, excepting in the case of breached tanks, or some such contingency, remissions are unnecessary. The highest realizations were in 1867—68, and the fluctuations of the revenue have been very much the same as in the Province generally; I should not have expected the revenue to fall so much as Rs. 2,000 between 1867-68 and 1874—75; but, as I said before, the assessment has been exceedingly heavy in many cases and unequal throughout, and this is the reason assigned by the people themselves for land being thrown out of cultivation. Under a moderate and fairly distributed assessment, I shall expect to see very little fluctuation of the revenue in these villages.

15. Prices for javari and rice, the two chief products, have been as shewn in the following statement, for the same years for which the collections have been given :—

Year.	Seers per Rupee.		Remarks.
	Rice.	Javari.	
1855—56	22	46	
1860—65	15	37	
1865—66	6	25	
1866—67	9	10	
1867—68	11	25	
1868—69	11	31	
1869—70	13	26	
1870—71	14	46	
1871—72	15	67	
1872—73	15	62	
1873—74	11	38	
1874—75	12	33	

16. The following statement exhibits the rates which have been actually paid for the various kinds of land as ascertained by placing the survey area in juxtaposition with the old collections under each head:—

Description of land.	Acres by Survey.	Collections for 1874—75.	Average rate per acre.	Remarks.
Garden	445	1,804	4 0 10	
Rice	4,545	14,127	3 1 9	
Dry crop	12,002	12,075	1 0 1	
Total.....	16,992	28,006	1 10 4	

The above figures shew that the rates nominally prevailing have no real existence. An average rate of Rs. 4—0—10 for the garden, which is only of a very average description, is in my opinion quite high enough, but it is absurdly inconsistent with the rates quoted by Captain Coussmaker in para 13. In the same way an average rate of Rs. 3—1—9 per acre for rice is very inconsistent with the nominal rates, still more so with the actual rates in some villages which go higher than Rs. 7 per acre. Considering the excellent description of dry crop land met with, an average rate of Rs. 1—0—1 per acre is low and is accounted for simply by the inequality of the incidence of the assessment, in other words very extensive concealment. It will be observed from Captain Coussmaker's para 13 that the highest nominal dry crop rate was Rs. 105 per kandi or about 8 Rs. per acre.

17. I propose, for the purpose of assessment, to divide the villages under report into two groups as shewn in the following statement, with the maximum rates of assessment I propose in each:—

Group or Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum garden rate.	Maximum rice rate.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I ...	23	15	5 8 0	2 0 0	Comprises the bulk of villages.
II ...	7	15	5 0 0	1 12 0	More remote villages to the south east.

18. The result of adopting the above rates will be as follows on the occupied land :—

Group or Class.	Number of villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	23	415	1,762	4—3—11	3,103	13,515	4-5-8	8,746	11,046	1—4—2
II	7	30	114	3-12-10	1,442	4,542	3-2-5	3,256	2,930	0-14-5
Total.....	30	445	1,876	4—3—5	4,545	18,057	3-15-7	12,002	13,976	1—2—8

19. The above rates compare with the old rates as shewn below :—

Description of land.	Acres by Survey.	Collections in 1874—75.	Average rate.	New or Survey assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Garden	445	1,804	4 0 10	1,876	4 3 5
Rice	4,545	14,127	3 1 9	18,057	3 15 7
Dry Crop	12,002	12,075	1 0 1	13,976	1 2 8
Total	16,992	28,006	1 10 4	33,909	1 15 1

20. There is the following extent of waste land available for cultivation as shewn below, with its assessment:—

Group or Class.	Number of villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	23	4	7	1-12-0	142	534	3-12-2	516	568	1—1—7
II	7	...	..	...	45	143	3-2-10	1,293	994	0-12-4
Total.....	30	4	7	1-12-0	187	677	3-9-11	1,809	1,562	0-13-10

The rice as well as the dry crop are of very fair quality, and I shall not be surprized to find that most of it is taken up at settlement :—

21. The subjoined statement shews the extent and assessment of the inam lands:—

Group or Class.	Number of villages.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry Crop.		Remarks.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	23	8	35	132	613	185	214	
II.	7	...	...	17	59	75	59	
2	30	8	35	149	672	260	273	

22. The following statement shews the assessment of the whole of the arable area, occupied, waste and inam, while a column is introduced to contrast the realizations of 1874—75 with the new or proposed assessment :—

Group or Class.	Number of villages.	According to old Accounts.		According to new or Survey Accounts.									
				Government.						Inam.		Total.	
				Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.					
		Bijvari in kandis.	Collections of 1874—75.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	23	2,045	22,606	12,264	26,323	662	1,109	12,926	27,432	325	862	13,251	28,294
II	7	780	5,400	4,728	7,586	1,338	1,137	6,066	8,723	92	118	6,158	8,841
2	30	2,825	28,006	16,992	33,909	2,000	2,246	18,992	36,155	417	980	19,409	37,135

Local Fund. 23. The half anna local cess brought in in 1873—74 Rs. 871 ; the amount realizable under the proposed settlement will be Rs. 2,119.

Grazing. 24. The grazing realizations in 1874—75 amounted to only Rs. 26.

25. The general result of the settlement under all heads may be summed up as follows :—

	Rs.
Collections for 1874—75	28,006
Grazing do	26
Local Cess of half anna	871
Total under old system.. ..	28,903
Survey assessment on occupied lands ..	33,909
Local Fund one anna cess	2,119
Grazing at same as 1874—75	26
Total under Survey system....	36,054

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Mysore District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.			Number.	Name of Village.	By Survey Accounts.												Past collection on cultivated lands.
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Garden.	Rice.	Dry Crop.			Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Tefal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First class Garden land's Max. rate Rs. 11—0—0.	First class Rice lands Max. rate Rs. 5—8—0.	First class Dry crop lands Max. rate Rs. 2—0—0.	1	Homma	1,058	26	344	97	103	472	672	...	3	13	16	1,626
			2	Gulipura	825	12	63	79	67	596	742	...	1	7	8	1,586
			3	Kotamballi	875	27	60	62	84	601	747	...	25	16	41	1,462
			4	Budamballi	508	2	151	...	53	300	353	...	...	2	2	595
			5	Kagalavadi	1,707	30	246	3	226	1,063	1,292	...	2	137	139	2,074
			6	Saraguru	1,683	21	211	128	84	1,225	1,437	...	3	11	14	2,276
			7	Nagavalli	1,266	23	298	6	194	736	936	...	...	9	9	1,836
			8	Vagarpura	225	4	27	2	18	162	182	...	1	11	12	191
			9	Hawchitalpura ...	192	5	20	..	...	135	135	...	...	12	12	136
			10	Kasba Honganur ...	2,337	84	783	9	1,074	551	1,434	1	48	37	86	4,284
			11	Rechenballi	703	3	71	1	14	523	538	...	4	87	91	573
			12	Nanjarajapur	203	5	18	...	10	160	170	...	...	10	10	175
			13	Amirapura	141	3	23	2	6	91	99	...	2	14	16	161
			14	Mukaballi	389	5	82	...	23	271	294	...	...	8	8	422
			15	Masampura	409	4	49	2	118	106	326	...	17	13	30	638
			16	Chyatipura	53	2	9	2	21	19	42	...	...	...	...	127
			17	Bethali	536	11	59	4	72	372	448	...	3	15	18	547
			18	Suttaru	706	17	189	1	217	245	463	...	2	25	27	687
			19	Kallipura	518	6	19	2	18.3	300	487	...	10	16	26	745
			20	Irasavadi	621	7	228	...	160	147	357	...	3	26	29	942
			21	Gangavadi	300	5	45	5	84	101	190	3	18	39	60	887
			22	Hosapura	643	4	31	3	228	377	608	...	...	...	...	693
			23	Nallur	366	19	47	7	62	223	292	...	...	8	8	464
			23	Total of the 1st class villages.	16,334	325	3,083	415	3,103	8,740	12,264	4	142	516	662	22,606
Second class Garden lands Max. Rs. 15—0—0.	Second class Rice lands Max. Rs. 5—0—0.	Second class Dry crop lands Max. Rs. 1—12—0.	1	Jotigondapura	5,449	47	3,982	30	198	923	1,151	...	31	238	269	1,904
			2	Puttanpura	1,152	4	491	...	64	331	395	...	7	255	262	448
			3	Koukenballi	648	8	243	..	...	357	357	...	...	40	40	217
			4	Hanumanpura	278	1	42	...	55	117	172	...	...	63	63	235
			5	Melamalya	4,599	17	3,305	...	875	266	1,121	..	6	150	156	1,652
			6	Timmegondanpalya ...	1,394	8	544	...	37	432	469	...	...	313	313	294
			7	Gundurabalu	9,523	7	8,218	...	243	830	1,063	...	1	234	235	750
			8	Maleyedaballi												
			9	Gingalla												
			10	Chintalabadagu												
			7	Total of the II class villages.	22,983	92	16,825	30	1,442	3,256	4,728	..	45	1,293	1,338	5,400
				Grand Total	39,317	417	19,908	445	4,545	12,002	16,992	4	187	1,809	2,000	28,006

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 30 villages of the Chamrajnagar
letter No. 844, dated 23rd September 1876.

Survey Kanal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1,620	389	467	764	26	...	12	14	119	537	656	...	39	39	502	88	58	
1,618	357	287	974	11	...	3	8	125	345	470	...	28	28	560	121	61	
1,625	283	378	964	71	...	63	8	88	171	259	8	...	8	457	127	44	
666	...	224	442	2	...	...	2	82	133	215	...	28	28	361	96	41	
2,450	13	929	1,508	181	..	7	174	279	907	1,186	...	59	59	1,310	301	116	
2,559	574	373	1,612	18	...	4	14	186	537	723	6	...	6	743	190	93	
1,550	12	626	712	12	...	...	12	346	1,039	1,379	17	1	18	978	312	147	
208	6	52	150	17	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
132	...	...	132	8	...	...	8	28	105	133	...	7	7	102	19	...	
5,490	25	5,109	356	273	1	216	56	453	718	1,171	1	123	124	1,574	367	226	
384	8	38	338	92	...	10	82	74	342	416	11	..	11	308	60	35	
199	...	51	143	10	...	...	10	2	20	22	...	...	...	24	7	1	
130	3	15	112	25	..	7	18	94	27	121	...	9	9	182	50	16	
461	...	91	370	10	...	...	10	108	235	345	...	...	...	257	70	54	
836	9	543	284	89	...	73	16	128	284	412	...	34	34	445	93	64	
145	9	106	30	...	..	...	...	61	48	109	...	..	...	208	70	30	
738	18	308	412	23	...	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,206	5	891	310	19	...	7	12	49	126	175	...	...	...	241	79	32	
1,323	11	854	458	65	...	45	20	20	32	52	...	6	6	39	8	10	
935	1	652	282	23	...	8	18	97	167	264	3	...	3	584	177	48	
453	15	342	96	121	6	73	42	66	173	239	...	17	17	220	56	28	
1,111	13	740	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
484	11	239	234	10	...	...	10	104	829	933	...	8	8	408	88	44	
26,323	1,762	13,515	11,046	1,199	7	534	568	2,503	6,775	9,274	46	359	405	9,303	2,380	1,148	
1,745	114	721	910	301	...	110	191	264	567	831	57	5	62	894	287	130	
448	....	193	254	183	...	17	166	52	160	212	...	12	12	114	27	16	
378	...	...	378	24	...	...	24	37	164	201	...	6	6	109	24	18	
315	....	222	93	42	...	..	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
2,683	...	2,419	264	159	...	14	145	14	62	76	...	1	1	68	10	7	
447	...	87	360	234	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,630	...	899	731	194	...	2	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
																	Included.
7,586	114	4,542	2,930	1,137	...	143	994	367	953	1,320	57	24	81	1,185	348	171	
33,909	1,876	18,057	13,976	2,246	7	677	1,562	2,870	7,728	10,598	103	383	486	10,488	2,728	1,319	

26. Excluding all calculation of separately levied cesses there is a clear gain on the occupied lands of Rs. 5,903 or about 21 per cent.

27. But of the above sum of Rs. 5,903, Rs. 1,172 will have to be credited annually to the District Irrigation Fund.

28. The village officers, the Patel and Shanbhog, hold very little office land and their pay will amount to probably about Rs. 2,000. Captain Coussmaker's report contains a very exhaustive memorandum upon the present emoluments of the village servants which will repay perusal. The Patels get no "Miras," the Shanbhogs get a great deal, of the payment of which the ryots will now be relieved.

29. After deducting the two items shewn in the two preceding paragraphs the increase on the occupied land is reduced to Rs. 2,731.

30. Looking at the general effect of the settlement it must not be forgotten that our settlement operations are still far off from the Chamrajnagar Taluk and that the settlement of the small isolated tract under report was only undertaken as being urgently required for a special object. Some little sacrifice of revenue under such circumstances was by no means improbable, for no settlement officer would approach such an exceptional operation with anything except extreme caution, but it so happens that in the villages now under report the adoption of extremely low maximum rates procures quite as large an increase of revenue as under the circumstances it is expedient to take. In the remainder of the Chamrajnagar Taluk it may be necessary in the just interests of Government to adopt somewhat higher rates, but of this I have no certain means at present of judging. It will be safe to declare the present settlement to be in no way binding with reference to future settlements in the adjoining country.

31. I beg that sanction may be given to the proposed settlement as soon as possible.

From Captain Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, dated Bangalore, 22nd January 1875.

The measurement and classification of the 33 villages in Chamrajnagar Taluk, which are to be formed into jahagirs for the grandsons of the late Maha Raja, being now completed, I have the honor to submit the following report.

2. *General Description.*—The area of the proposed jahagirs forms a compact block measuring 8 miles from north to south, and 10 miles in breadth from extreme east to west. It is bounded on the north by the Yelandur jahagir, on the east by the Biligiriranga range of hills, on the south by portions of the Hardanahalli and Kagalvadi Hoblis of Chamrajnagar Taluk, and on the west by the Honholehalla, a small river which rising among the southern slopes of the Biligiriranga hills runs in a northerly direction. The area amounts to 39,156·21 acres.

3. *Physical character.*—There is very little undulation in this group of villages. A watershed, barely perceptible, runs through the block from north to south and from this the drainage is to the Honhole river on western side and towards the foot of the Biligirirangams on the eastern side. This latter valley having a northern drainage again, which is caught in village tanks at intervals until it crosses the Yelandur frontier. The Hirikere situate in Kasba Honganur is a very large reservoir under the control of the Irrigation Department, the channels from which irrigate the lands of several adjacent villages.

4. *Soil.*—The soil is principally black cotton soil of a very rich description; some villages, however, especially towards the south, contain red soil often of a poor description and shallow in depth.

5. *Water-Supply.*—The supply of water is plentiful, although the rain-fall is not at all excessive. I got copies of the registers of rain-gauge kept at the taluk cutcherry for the last 5 years, and found it to vary from 64 to 10 inches. I do not, however, place much confidence in these registers as they are not in charge of any experienced person. As far as I can learn the average is about 36 inches.

Most of the villages have tanks, several of them filled from Honganur Hirikere: two or three are supplied from channels from the Honhole river, taken off about 1½ miles south of the jahagir villages, and the remainder are filled by surface drainage: these last are all shallow and do not hold water during the hot weather.

6. *Comparative fertility.*—I would divide the villages into three groups. The first group consisting of—

Kasba Honganur.	Chatipur.	Jotigaudanpur.
Hanumanpur.	Kallipur.	Homma.
Mandirajpur.	Bethalli.	Irasvadi.
Masnapur.	Sutur.	

have rich black soil and a great deal of productive tari land irrigated either from channels from Honganur, Hirikere, or from large tanks in the villages themselves. These villages are all in the northern portion of the jahagir. Scarcely any crop but rice is grown in the tari land of these villages, and of this they usually grow 3 crops in two seasons.

The second group consists of the following villages—

Melmala.	Timmegaudanpalya.	Gulipur.
Amandpur.	Nagvalli.	Budamballi.
Mukhalli.	Sargur.	Hondarbalu.
Hospur.	Pattanpur.	Nallur.
Gangavadi.	Kotambli.	Rechemballi.

These villages consist of rich black soil or good red soil cultivated principally as dry crop. I have included Melmala and Hondarbalu in this group as they contain no tank of any importance, but owing to their favorable situation at the foot of the Biligirirangа hills, they get the full benefit of the water draining from this range during the early rains, and cultivate a large area of rice in consequence. Their productive powers are inferior to the first group, inasmuch as having no means of storing their surplus water; they can never raise a second rice crop in the hot weather, but they are superior to the other villages of the 2nd group in that they have a large area of tari cultivation. Nagvalli has a moderate sized tank that holds water throughout the hot weather, but as far as I can ascertain a Vaisak crop of rice is never grown below it, and attempts to grow sugar-cane have failed.

The third group contains—

Kokanhalli.	Hanchitalpur.	Vaganpur.

and as a sub-group—

Malayandalli.	Gizzagallu, and	Chanmalatabadaga.

The former three villages are poor gravelly soil shallow, and a good deal water-washed; they only produce crops of ragi and the commoner kinds of oil-seeds, and are very inferior to the other villages previously mentioned.

The latter three villages have been deserted for a number of years and are overgrown with jungle. No one knows their boundaries, nor are there any people living who are interested in them, consequently I had them included in the measurement of the Melmala jungles, by which they are surrounded.

7. *Irrigation.*—The main source of irrigation to these villages is Honganur Hirikeri. Admirably situated at the foot of the Biligirirangam range it collects the drainage of a large area of hills. The bund and sluices are in good order and are under the control of the Channel Department, by whom the water is distributed. The villages of Honganur, Chatipur, Musnapur, Kalipur, Bethalli, Sutur and Irasvadi, are all irrigated from this tank. Irasvadi and Sutur have large tanks filled from the Hirikeri channels; the other villages are irrigated by means of channels from the main sluices. Sutur tank breached badly in 3 places last year, and is at present useless, the whole tari land below it, being over-run by the water at flood time, and consequently the ryots have abandoned the cultivation. The tank is much silted, and the bund only made of earth, so that it is doubtful whether it would pay to expend much money on its repair.

8. *Soil.*—The nature of the soil in these villages is far above the average. About two thirds of the whole area is fertile black soil, and the remainder red-soil some of which is good, some shallow and stony. The natives say that the black soil contains a sub-stratum of lime nodules about a foot below the surface which detracts from its fertility, but I can only say that the crops I saw growing in the fields did not bear out their statement.

9. *Crops.*—The principal crops in the villages under report are rice and cholam. Of rice three crops in two seasons are taken in most of the villages in group I.

It is not the custom to grow sugar-cane, although there is every facility for so doing. I did not see 50 acres of cane in the whole of the villages during the year.

The other crops grown are ragi, avare, kulthi, Bengal-gram, castor oil seeds, cotton, mulberry, chillies, inferior oil seeds, and in 3 or 4 villages on the banks of the Honhole river cocoanut, supari, plantains and betel leaf.

The rice and cholam are sold at Satyamangal and Santemarhalli markets: the former market is 20 miles south-east of the jahagir frontier and is in the Coimbatore Zillah, the latter, which is the chief local market in the neighbourhood, is in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, 6 miles north-west of the jahagir. Ragi is sold at Satyamangal, merchants coming from there to buy it. Avare is hardly exported; kulthi is taken to Santemarhalli; Bengal-gram is sold at Santemarhalli and Collegal, a large town in the Coimbatore Zillah, 5 miles north-east of the jahagir. Castor-oil is consumed at home, as also are the cotton and inferior oil seeds. Merchants from Collegal come round and buy the silk, of which in past years a great deal has been made, but for the last 3 or 4 years mortality amongst the worms has caused the trade to sink into insignificance, and in several villages they have ceased to plant mulberry at all. Cocoanuts are sold at Santemarhalli, and supari, betel-leaf and other garden produce are consumed at home.

10. *Prices.*—The following are the prices obtainable in the markets for produce, as nearly as I could ascertain both from the villagers themselves and also from the taluk authorities:—

Paddy	4 to 6 Rs. per kandi of 90 seers.
Cholam	4 to 4—8 Rs. ,,
Ragi	3 to 4 Rs. ,,
Kulthi	6 to 7 Rs. ,,
Kakdle	19 to 20 Rs. ,,
Cocoanuts	3 to 4 Rs. per hundred.
Silk	Rs. 3 to 4-8 per seer of 25 rupees weight.

11. *Jungle.*—The whole Biligirirangam range of hills is covered with scrub jungle intermixed with bamboo: there is some honné timber in a few places, and small sandalwood and bamboos are plentiful, but generally speaking the hills are not important from a forest point of view. About 16,500 acres of hill are included in the villages of Melmal, Jotigandpur, and Hondarbalu belonging to these 33 villages. The scrub jungle extends to the foot of the hills where it meets the cultivation of Gangvadi, Timmegaudanpalya, Melmal, Jotigandpur, and Nellur. Owing to the depredations of the wild elephants at certain seasons, cultivation is slightly receding in some places.

12. *Tenure.*—The land is principally held by the ryots of the villages themselves: some of the valuable rice land in Honganur, Melmal, and Hondrabalu is however in the hands of wealthy Brahmans residing in Chamrajnagar, Mysore, and even in Bangalore, who sublet to ryots of the neighbourhood, taking payment in kind. The usual rate is half shares.

13. *Rates.*—The present garden rates vary from Rs. 1—8—0 to 191—10—8 per kandi: rice rates from Rs. 0—13—9 to 51—10—0 per kandi. In cases where three crops are taken in two seasons, one and a half year's rent is paid the year in which the second crop is raised. Khushki rates vary from Rs. 0—6—0 to 105—0—0 per kandi.

14. *Wages.*—The average rate of wages for an ordinary cooly is 2 annas per day for a man, and 1 anna a day for a woman. At harvest time coolies are paid in kind, getting in rice land a bundle averaging from 3 to 4 seers of paddy and proportionately in khushki.

15. *Manure.*—Cattle manure is used wherever it can be obtained: as much as 20 cart loads per acre being applied where the ryot has plenty of cattle. Leaf manure is obtained from the hills, and used in tari land.

16. *Cattle.*—There are 6,341 head of cattle in this group of villages, of which 2,644 head are used for plough and agricultural purposes.

17. *Grazing.*—All the villages being within reach of the hills, send their cattle there to graze, when there is no grazing to be had in their own fields.

18. *Manufactures.*—There is very little manufacture carried on in any of these villages. A small quantity of cotton cloth for household use is woven, and baskets are made in Irasvadi and Nagvalli and sold in the adjacent bazaars and villages. Salt used to be made in Irasvadi and Kagalvadi, but the recent Government order forbidding its manufacture within 5 miles of the Madras frontier has put a stop to it.

19. *Population.*—These villages contain population as follows:—Brahmans 345, Musalmans 463, and cultivators of various inferior castes 12,208.

20. *Carriage.*—There is scarcely a "Chakra bandy" in any one of the 33 villages. Waddar bandies of the rudest construction, mounted on solid wheels of wondrous shape, are in universal use for all agricultural purposes and to convey the grain to market during the fair season. In the rains everything is carried on pack bullock. There are 830 Waddar bandies in this group of villages.

21. *Roads.*—A road from Yelandur in the north to Attikalpur on the Hasnur Ghát road has been partly traced, and should it ever be completed will be of great convenience to these jahagir villages, running as it does through their midst from north to south. At present, excepting fine weather bandy tracks, this group of villages is practically without any roads at all.

22. *Markets.*—Santemarhalli in the Chamrajnagar Taluk and about 9 miles distant from this group of villages is the principal market in the district, and is held every Tuesday. Some produce is taken to Satyamangal in the Coimbatore District, but this market is 2 days' journey, and too distant for general use.

23. *Health.*—Fever is very prevalent throughout the District especially from October to January. My men suffered a good deal, and my work was considerably delayed in consequence. During the past monsoon the rain-fall was excessive, exceeding anything on record for the past 60 years: a good deal of damage was done to the gardens from the overflow of the river Honhole, and the public health suffered from excessive moisture.

Conclusion.—The ryots are fairly well off, and judging by the small amount of waste land in any of the villages, seem industrious. Those residing in villages which have large areas of tari are more wealthy than those in the red-soil villages.

A map of this group of villages is annexed.

Remuneration of Village Servants.

1. In consequence of the Survey Commissioner's circular order directing all possible information to be collected regarding the remuneration of village servants, I have examined the inhabitants of the 33 villages in the Honganur, Kagalvadi, Alur, and Hardanhalli Hoblis of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, which have been measured and classed by my establishment this season.

2. I assembled the Patel, Shanbhog, Talavar, Nirganti, Táb-Munigi and Toti, with 6 or 7 principal ryots of each village, and took down their statements in writing: whenever a village servant stated that he had a right to any contribution from the ryots, I asked those present whether they admitted the claim, and in cases of doubt I allowed them to argue the question in my presence, and drew my own deductions from the admissions on either side. When all the information had been duly written down, I had it read out to them, and made any corrections that seemed necessary: finally I took their signatures to the statements.

3. The first thing that struck me as peculiar to this taluk was the very trivial remuneration received by the Patels, and to this I attribute the comparatively small amount of influence that this class of village officer has in the Chamrajnagar Taluk. Cases have occurred of ryots, and even Pariahs, refusing to obey the Patel when directed to guide me to where the measurer was working, and on my asking why they allowed such anarchy to exist in their villages, they merely replied, "what can we do, they won't obey us, and we cannot make them do so."

Remission of their local fund payment, an annual cess of six pies in the rupee of kandayam, is the only remuneration they get, except in two villages where they also get one cocoanut out of every hundred grown in their village, a trivial amount that never exceeds 200 nuts per annum. In no single case has the Patel any inam land either sarva or jodi, and their position hardly exceeds that of the more wealthy ryots. In cases where Brahmans or Musalmans form a considerable portion of the village community, the Patel has no control over them whatever. I must however make one exception in the case of Kasba Honganur, where the Patel is a Brahman, and has great influence. He is a wealthy man, paying an annual kandayam of Rs. 600; and has probably lent money, or otherwise befriended some of the ryots, and so secured their obedience.

4. The Shanbhogs are an influential class: their principal remuneration is a fee of four annas, levied annually from each pattedar. In every case the ryots assented to this claim, except in Sargur in the Kagalvadi Hobli, where more than half the pattedars are Brahmans or Musalmans, neither of whom pay it.

They could assign no particular reason for being exempt, merely saying that the custom had always obtained in their village. Shanbhogs also receive a small monthly pay, varying from 1 to 12 annas, from Government. In some cases also they get a miras of grain varying from 1 to 3 kolgas from each pattedar, sometimes with the straw, sometimes without, and in the village of Irasvadi in the Honganur hobli, the Shanbhog receives 8 kolgas of paddy for each kandi of tari cultivated during the season. In two villages of the Alur hobli this officer also receives one cocoanut in every hundred, and one supari-nut in every bunch gathered during the year. This however does not amount to much, one man estimated it at 200 cocoanuts and 4 seers of supari per annum. In many villages the ryots denied that miras was obligatory although they admitted that it was usually given. They said that when batayi prevailed extensively, the miras was compulsory, but when that system was abolished 11 years ago, the payment of miras became optional. The Shanbhogs partly admitted this, and further said that in case of non-payment they had never made complaint to head-quarters: still I have not the least doubt in my own mind that they nearly always get it, and have many means of making it uncomfortable for those who don't pay up.

Shanbhogs have no inam land of any kind.

5. In 22 of these villages there are no hereditary Talavars: their duties being performed by one of the village Pariahs here called Chakras. In the remaining 11 villages, 4 Talavars have sarva-inam land, and also get a small contribution of grain from the ryots at harvest-time, which however is optional with the giver; 2 Talavars have sarva-inam land, but get no grain from the ryots: 4 Talavars have sarva-inam land, and also a fixed miras: and 1 Talavar has a fixed miras, but no inam land. Their duties are the same as those of their class in other parts of Mysore, and there is nothing that calls for special mention.

6. In four villages only are there Nirgantis. The Hirikere, in kasba Honganur, supplies several other village lands besides those of the kasba itself, and being under the supervision of the Irrigation Department, the distribution of the water is regulated by the "Sandis" or paid channel watchmen, who get Rs. 5 per mensem from Government and no recognized fee or miras from the ryots. Of the 4 Nirgantis, one has inam land and miras, two have miras and no inam land, and one has inam land and gets what grain he can at harvest time.

7. In eleven villages there are Túb-nunigis, whose duty it is to raise and lower the túb, and see that it works properly. They have nothing to do with water supply beyond this. In ten cases they receive a fixed miras, but have no inam land, and one has inam land and gets contributions from the ryots at harvest time.

8. In five villages only there are no Totis or Pariahs. In one case they have miras, but no inam land, in six cases they have either sarva or jodi inam land, but no miras: in sixteen cases they have both miras and inam land, and in six cases they have inam land and get besides whatever the ryots like to give them at harvest.

9. In the village of Jotigandapur in Kagalvadi hobli there is an hereditary shroff called "Hastdantri" who examines all coin paid as kandayam, and has to make good any deficiency that may arise from his having passed bad coins. He has jodi inam land worth Rs. 17-9-0 on which he pays Rs. 3-7-9 to Government.

Approximate Receipts of Village Officers, calculated on the market value of their Miras.

Village Name.	Shanbhog.			Talavar.			Toti.			Nirganti.			Túb-nunigi.		
Honganur hobli.															
Kasba Honganur	42	13	4	...			69	10	8	...			53	14	6
Melmal (B)	31	2	0	...			...			...			...		
Hanmantpur	15	8	0	...			16	1	4	...			...		
Timmegaudanapalya	27	0	0	...			22	4	0	...			...		
Gangvadi	28	14	0	...			7	9	4	...			...		
Suthur	102	2	5	12	13	11	28	6	7	...			...		
Bettalli	44	1	3	...			32	9	10	...			4	2	10
Kallipur	97	10	8	44	9	7	65	15	10	...			14	11	3
Chatipur	13	1	6	...			12	8	4	...			1	4	9
Masnapur	45	5	1	...			41	14	2	...			7	12	7
Hospur	44	9	0	...			22	12	0	...			...		

Village Name.	Shanbhog.	Talavar.	Toti.	Nirganti.	Tubmunigi.
Mukkalli	21 4 0	...	18 11 4	...	..
Manjarajpur B.	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
Irasvadi	139 5 2	19 0 11	39 13 9	...	...
Rechamballi	30 12 0	...	26 11 1	...	...
Amandpur	18 3 0	..	16 0 2	...	...
Kagalvadi hobli.					
Kasba Kagalvadi	27 8 0	2 5 4	8 12 8	3 3 4	...
Sargur	31 11 11	3 14 10	15 11 2	...	...
Pattanpur	25 4 0	26 12 0	4 5 10	...	...
Kokenhalli	16 12 0	..	14 10 8	...	Hast-dantri.
Jotigaudanpur	43 15 0	0 14 0	13 0 4	3 5 8	13 13 8
Nagvalli	15 12 0	37 11 7	59 7 3	...	...
Wagnapur	11 4 6	...	2 9 11	...	...
Hanchitalpur	7 12 6	...	6 9 1	...	...
Handanhalli hobli.					
Nallur	28 8 0	...	31 7 7	...	...
Handrabalu	54 0 0	48 12 9	48 12 9	...	48 12 9
Alur hobli.					
Kotamballi	48 0 0	...	42 8 1	...	11 15 3
Homma	33 8 0	34 5 3	34 3 3	...	4 12 1
Budamballi	32 5 9	...	19 10 5	...	1 3 0
Gulipur	48 7 0	...	29 9 11	...	7 15 11

These emoluments are calculated at the current price of paddy and ragi: having ascertained from the villagers the rate of miras on dry and wet land respecitvely, I took the number pattas of each kind of land from the village accounts, and so computed the number of kandis of grain each man should receive as miras. There must be some amount of inaccuracy in a computation of this kind which is based solely on verbal statements, but it will give a very fair idea of what each class of servant receive from the villages. In cases where there are more than one Shanbhog to a village, the amount here stated shews what each receives.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 845, dated Bangalore, 23rd September 1876.

I have the honor herewith to forward my report No. 844 of this day's date on the introduction of the Survey settlement into the 33 jahagir villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk to the address of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, and to request that it may be returned with such remarks as you may desire to make at your earliest convenience.

From the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 895, dated, Mysore, 6th December 1876.

In returning the papers as per margin connected with the survey and settlement of the jahagir villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, I have the honor to enclose copy of letter No. 813, dated 20th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, with enclosure from Mr. Krishna Murti, and to state that, having discussed this matter at some length with Major Grant, it appeared to me that though the rates proposed are no doubt light considering the soil, climate, population and markets, they may be adopted without objection except that of possibly affecting the future settlement of the remainder of the taluk. As however no information has yet been obtained of the extent to which this objection would apply, I am not prepared to advocate any change in the proposed survey rates.

1. Major Grant's report No. 844, dated 23rd September 1876.
2. Report and memo from Captain Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with plan.
3. One Statement.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1877.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 813, dated Mysore, 20th November 1876.

I much regret the delay that has occurred in submitting my report on the proposed revenue settlement of the 33 villages forming the jahagir in the Chamrajnagar Taluk; it has been unavoidable owing to the papers submitted for opinion from the Survey Department not furnishing information on points requisite to judge of them, and the Amildar having up to date failed to supply me with the accounts called for to supplement this want: as however you have sent another reminder received this day, I hasten to reply though unable to make the report one conveying a matured opinion on the proposals.

2. Copy of Mr. Assistant Commissioner Krishna Múrti's report I have the honor to enclose for information.

3. It appears to me inadvisable to fix a general rate for those villages that cannot be a close approximation and guide for the remainder of the taluk, as such must necessarily lead to dissatisfaction hereafter.

4. As far as I have yet seen and learned of that part of the District, the assessment proposed though certainly low, I am almost inclined to think too low for all descriptions of land, may be adopted if consistent with the spirit of the former para.

5. In the villages marginally noted it will be observed that there is a marked increase or decrease in the proposed settlement collections over past revenue. To frame an opinion it is necessary to know the cause thereof, but the reports are destitute of information thereon.

Hogalavadi.
Nagavalli.
Kasba Honganur.
Rechamballi.
Masanapura.
Bethalli.
Sutur.
Kollipura.
Hosapura.
Jotigaudanapura.
Konkanahalli.
Melmal.
Timmegaudanapalya.
Hondarbalu.

6. The causes may arise from difference of total village areas or of the extent of individual holdings or of a mere increased assessment: to ascertain this generally and individually accounts from taluk were called for, but not having been received, I can only gather light from the Survey Department reports.

7. The decrease from para 13 of Captain Grant's report may be considered as accounted for as he remarks, "The occupied area (of several villages) is less than the area shewn in the old accounts.

8. It will be observed that the excess in some of the villages noted is close on cent per cent, and in others high. In the same para quoted above, Captain Grant argues thus; that the excess shewn may fairly be assumed as really (concealed cultivation) that in occupation; and as further remarked this can scarcely be otherwise when the land is far too highly and completely cultivated to admit of any other conclusions.

9. Again in para 16 clause 2 the nominally low rate of assessment on dry lands in occupancy is due to "in other words very extensive concealment."

10. We thus see that the bulk of the increase (both of wet and dry) proposed is due to land in concealed occupation being brought to book.

11. In the statement to para 22 we have Government arable acreage 18,992, of which 2,000 is unoccupied, or about $\frac{1}{9}$th of the whole or about 12 per cent. Can the balance of the percentage in such instances as villages 18, 19, 22 of class I and 6, 7 of class II be, as would appear above, almost solely attributable to concealment under cultivation and in occupancy? If so, the assessment of holders is thereby almost doubled without extension of holdings. The statement of para 19 giving a comparison of old and new average rates does not bear this assumption out.

12. Uncultivated land, adjoining holdings, I cannot but conclude from these figures, must to a great extent have been considered as concealed encroachments and now added to former holdings (and of course assessed) for the formation of survey numbers. This in cases may prove a sore hardship.

13. It was to clear up these doubts that my report was delayed in order to try and obtain the information, and it appears to me almost essential in this case and very desirable that the following information should be furnished in all future survey settlement reports.

1st. The average size of survey Nos. of each description of land.

2nd. The average compulsory addition made to holdings, and the greatest area added to a holding in each village and its former extent.

3rd. Whether the area added is of the same description of land as former holding or not? For instance has garden or rice land had waste land attached thereto?

4th. What proportion of increase in each village is due to—1st, increased assessment; 2nd, to increase of concealed cultivated land in occupancy; 3rd, to land added compulsorily to former holdings to form survey numbers.

14. The accounts called for if procurable from the taluk shall be examined, and if these points are made clear to me, I shall hereafter make a further report.

From Mr. Krishna Múrti, Assistant Commissioner, Nanjangúd Sub-Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 180, dated Nanjangúd, 2nd October 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1133 of the 30th ultimo, forwarding for my remarks a report from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, regarding the introduction of the Survey settlement into the thirty three villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk intended to be granted as jahagir to the grandsons of His Highness the late Maha Raja of Mysore.

2. Circumstances having rendered it necessary to introduce the revenue survey rather abruptly into the heart of this taluk, which is not otherwise connected with the survey operations, it is no doubt somewhat difficult to fix the rates with any degree of assurance as to their correctness both in the interests of the Government and those of the ryots, not to mention those of the grantees (Jahagirdars). But it is a point which should be kept steadily in view that in all future settlements in the neighbourhood it will be expected that the present rates will be taken as the standard rates, and any attempt at overlooking or diverging from them is liable to be misunderstood, the Government being looked upon with distrust and jealousy. I have been induced to make these remarks and bring the matter to your prominent notice, as in para 30 of the Survey Superintendent's letter he seems evidently to think that the present rates are necessarily light, and that it will be necessary "to declare the present settlement to be in no way binding with reference to future settlements in the adjoining country." Such a procedure will at once give room to doubts in the minds of all the parties concerned, and as the villages are intended to be given away in jahagir, the rates, if unnecessarily light, will tend to create serious misunderstandings when higher rates are attempted to be introduced hereafter into the adjoining Government villages. In my opinion therefore all possible data should be collected to make the rates as correct as possible so that no interests may be seriously affected when the same rates are adopted for a more extended tract of country.

3. With regard to the possibility of arriving at such rates the process is necessarily more complex. The principle on which the Survey Superintendent has calculated the present average rate, *viz.*, of dividing the collection by the area of the occupied land, is not liable to any objection, but to find out what rates can be borne by the ryots in the proposed settlement, I would extend this principle and make the calculation with regard to the poorest of the villages, which is not capable of bearing a higher assessment. One great feature with regard to these villages is that the revenue for the past twenty years has been generally steady, so that it is apparent that the people have been quite contented and are perfectly able to bear the existing assessment. It is in such a village that I would try to find out the future minimum rate, and it will not be difficult to apply it to the other villages having regard to the quantity of the soil and the group of the villages, &c., and thus arrive at a maximum. The hypothesis that such a village might have been overtaxed is not possible, as from the steady and punctual realizations of a certain amount of revenue for a period of twenty years, it should be assumed that that extent of land is capable of bearing that assessment.

4. To make myself better understood I beg to illustrate my meaning with reference to a particular village. Any village will do, but I take Jotigaudanapur, and in one of the statements furnished by the Survey Superintendent the following particulars are given:—

	Survey area, acres.	Collection.	Average rate.			Survey rate.		
Dry	923	1,301	1	6	7	0	13	6
Rice	198	576	2	9	6	3	10	2
Garden	30	27	0	14	5	3	12	9

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1877.

Taking it for granted that the dry rate of this village does not admit of being raised (and I believe the Survey Superintendent is of that opinion as he reduces it by more than one half, I beg to submit that it is fair to all parties concerned to take this as a standard rate and apply it to the other villages after making the necessary changes with special reference to the nature of the soil, &c., I of course assume that the collection, Rs. 1,301, from which this average has been struck, has been steady for the past twenty years. I take this village advisedly as I see no reason why the revenue of this village should be cut by one half by assuming what is conceded to be a very light rate.

5. I have no data with me to say which of the villages is the poorest for such calculation and in what proportion the classification of such village stands with regard to the richest of the group. I am not also in possession of information as to what such rate is and what maximum rate it may lead to. I have humbly indicated the principle on which I would in the absence of other informations fix my rate as most approaching to what may be considered a fair rate.

6. In another communication the Survey Superintendent states that, in similarly situated taluks where population is much thinner than in the tract under reference, rates higher than two rupees for dry and six rupees for wet have been adopted. Such being the case, I do not see why there should be a sacrifice of the just interests of Government necessitating a declaration of a subsequent divergence from these rates.

7. Another general observation that I wish to make is that, as observed by the Survey Superintendent in the communication alluded to in para 6, the climate of this tract is very favorable for dry crop cultivation which must approach nearer to the wet lands than is usually the case in Mysore. It is desirable under such circumstances that the dry rate should not be made unnecessarily light and a fair amount of the Government revenue sacrificed.

8. With regard to the wet rates I would beg respectfully to call attention to para 5 of Captain Coussmaker's report describing the water supply of this tract. It is certainly more in the interests of the ryots to make the wet rates as light as the circumstances of the case will admit, and I am of opinion that the rates adopted by the Survey Superintendent are very fair. I have no observation to offer on this point.

9. The division of wet rates into rice and garden seems more or less arbitrary, but as the Government have more than once ruled in favor of retaining the distinction, I desist from making any observations on the subject.

10. I shall briefly notice the Superintendent's report in detail —

Para 10—Tirkanambi market of the Gundlupet Taluk about 17 miles from the jahagir frontier, which is the chief market for the exportation of grain to the coffee districts and Nilgiris, is also much resorted to.

Para 11.—It is under contemplation to have a road from Chamrajnagar to Honganur and on to Yelandur in which case many of these villages will be traversed by it.

Para 12.—The remarks in the latter part of this para do not of course intefere with my arguments against making the dry rates too light.

Para 14.—It would have been more interesting and the information more useful to form an idea of the capacity of the villages to bear the proposed rates if the villages which contributed mainly to the decrease had been mentioned in the column of remarks.

Paras 16 and 17.—Considering the excellent description of the dry crop land a maximum rate of 2 and 1¾ rupees is in my opinion unnecessarily light.

Para 27.—Will the jahagirdars be made to contribute to District irrigation fund or will they be required to keep up that fund?

Para 30.—If, as is stated here, it is deemed necessary in the just interests of Government to adopt somewhat higher rates and to declare the present settlement to be in no way binding with reference to future settlements in the adjoining country, by all means increase the present low rates and avoid such declaration which is liable to be misconstrued by all concerned, by the jahagirdars immediately and by the Government ryots ultimately.

11. Captain Coussmaker's report does not call for any special remark except that I differ from that officer in his general conclusion that judging by the small amount of waste land in any of the villages the ryots seem industrious. I am of opinion that a light assessment and the proximity of jungle affording facilities for grazing purposes coupled with the fact of there being a rather dense population have brought about this result.

12. The enclosures of your docket under reply are herewith returned.

No. 348—Rev. 12, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1877.

Order thereon.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the revision of assessment in 33 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District, the survey and settlement of which was directed by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 117, dated 8th October 1873, in view to their grant as jahagir to the illegitimate grandsons of His Highess the late Maha Raja.

2. Of the 33 villages, the three noted in the margin, having been deserted for years, are reported to have been incorporated with the village of Melmal. The remaining 30 villages forming a compact block have been taken from the following magnis of the Camrajnagar Taluk as shewn below:—

Malayandahalli.
Gizgallu.
Chanmalatabadaga.

	Name of Magni.	No. of villages.
1	Alur	4
2	Kagalvadi	8
3	Honganur	16
4	Hardanhalli	2
	Total.....	30

3. The villages cover an area of 61½ square miles with a population of 10,488. Deducting the area covered by jungle the ratio of population is estimated at 283 to the square mile.

4. There are several market towns in proximity to the proposed jahagir, *viz.* at Santemarhalli in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, at Tirkanambi in the Gundlupet Taluk and at Satyamangal and Collegal in the Coimbatore District.

5. The annual rain-fall is estimated by Captain Coussmaker at 36 inches. The water supply is plentiful. The climate is good, though fever is prevalent from October till January.

6. The nature of the soil is stated to be above the average. About two-thirds of the whole area is fertile black soil, some of which is good.

7. A road has been already partly traced from Yelandur in the north to Attikalpur on the Hasnurghat road, and if the road in contemplation from Chamrajnagar to Honganur, and on to Yelandur, is carried, the jahagir will be well provided in this respect. The attention of the Commissioner is drawn to this point.

8. The chief products are rice and cholam, and there are ample means of cultivating sugar-cane. In 3 or 4 villages on the banks of the Honhole river gardens growing cocoanut, supari, plantains and betel leaf are found.

9. The present assessment is not based upon the capabilities of the soil and great inequalities are shewn in its incidence. Concealed cultivation has been carried on to a very great extent, especially in the case of wet lands.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1877.

10. The total area as measured by the Survey is 39,317 acres, of which 19,409 acres are culturable and 19,908 unculturable. Of the arable area, 17,409 acres are occupied and 2,000 waste.

11. The total collections for the last 20 years down to 1874—75 are given in the statement appended to para 14 of Major Grant's report. The average collections for the last five, ten and twenty years are shewn below :—

Average collections for the last 5 years	28,790
Do do 10 years	29,252
Do do 20 years	27,614

12. The highest realizations were in 1867—68, and the fluctuations of revenue have been much as elsewhere in the Province. The decrease of about 2,000 Rs. in the revenue between 1867—68 and 1874—75 is said to be due to the assessment having been excessive in many cases and unequal throughout.

13. The prices of the staple articles of food which obtained in the last four years from 1871—72 are shewn below :—

Year.	Seers per Rupee.	
	Rice.	Javari.
1871—72	15	67
1872—73	15	62
1873—74	11	38
1874—75	12	33

14. The realizations of revenue in 1874—75, with average rates per acre on the different kinds of land, are shewn below :—

Description of Land.	Survey Acres.	Collections, 1874—75.	Average rate.
Garden	445	1,804	4 0 10
Rice	4,545	14,127	3 1 9
Dry Crop	12,002	12,075	1 0 1
Total.....	16,992	28,006	1 10 4

15. Under the proposed settlement, the villages are divided into two groups with maximum rates as shewn below :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum Garden rate.	Maximum. Rice rate.	Maximum Dry Crop rate.	Remarks.
I.	23	15	5 8 0	2 0 0	Comprises the bulk of the villages.
II.	7	15	5 0 0	1 12 0	More remote villages to the south-east.

16. The general results of the proposed settlement as contrasted with the realizations in 1874—75 are shewn below :—

Description of Land.	Acres by Survey.	Old Settlement.		Proposed Settlement.	
		Collections in 1874—75.	Average rate.	Assessment.	Average rate.
Garden	445	1,804	4 0 10	1,876	4 3 5
Rice	4,545	14,127	3 1 9	18,057	3 15 7
Dry Crop	12,002	12,075	1 0 1	13,976	1 2 8
Total.....	16,992	28,006	1 10 4	33,909	1 15 1

17. The two marginal statements shew the extent and assessment of the arable waste and alienable lands in the villages under report.

(1).—*Waste.*

	Extent.	Assessment.	Average rate.
Garden	4	7	1 12 0
Rice	187	677	3 9 11
Dry Crop	1,809	1,562	0 13 10
Total.....	2,000	2,246	

(2.)—*Alienated.*

	Extent.	Assessment.
Garden	5	35
Rice	149	672
Dry Crop	260	273
Total.....	417	980

18. The following statement shews the assessment of the whole arable area, occupied, waste and inam, as contrasted with the realizations of 1874—75.

1874—75.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Kandis 2,325	28,006
	Acres.	
Government Occupied	16,992	33,909
Do Waste	2,000	2,246
Total.....	18,992	36,155
Alienated	417	980
Grand Total.....	19,409	37,135

19. The half anna local cess realized in 1874—75 Rs. 871. The amount realizable under the proposed settlement will be Rs. 2,119.

20. The grazing rents realized in 1874—75 only Rs. 26, as it is the practice of the villagers to send their cattle to the hills to graze.

21. The general results of the settlement under all heads are as follows:—

Old Settlement.		*Proposed Settlement.*	
Collections in 1874—75	28,006	Survey assessment on occupied lands ..	33,909
Grazing	26	One anna local cess	2,119
Half anna local cess	871	Grazing	26
	28,903		36,054

22. Excluding all calculation of separately levied cesses, there is a gain on the occupied land of Rs. 5,903 or about 21 per cent.

23. But out of this sum, Rs. 1,172 will have to be credited to the district irrigation fund, and about Rs. 2,000 will have to be paid to the village officers in lieu of aya. The increase of revenue on the occupied land is thus reduced to Rs. 2,731 or 9·75 per cent.

24. In explanation of his proposals for the settlement, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, alludes to the circumstance that the tract to be dealt with lies in a part of the Province which has not yet been touched by the operation of the Department and that some caution is consequently necessary in fixing the assessment. He remarks that in the adoption of extremely low maximum rates, as large an increase of revenue will result, as it seems expedient to take. But he is desirous that the proposed settlement should not be viewed as committing the Government to sanction similar rates as regards the remainder of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, when its settlement is taken up hereafter.

25. The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division expresses the very brief and rather dubious opinion that, though the rates are light, they may be adopted without objection except that of affecting the future settlement of the remainder of the taluk. Colonel Hay appears however in favor of the proposed settlement. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore considers that the rates are too low for all descriptions of lands, while Mr. Assistant Commissioner Krishna Múrti, whose jahagir adjoins the tract in question, thinks that the dry lands might be more highly assessed, while the wet rates are fair.

26. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner expresses his concurrence in the suitability of the rates proposed, and observes that there need be no fear of the rates now adopted constituting any kind of pledge that rates in excess shall not be adopted in the adjacent Government villages a few years hence, for reasons stated at length in para 14 of his letter above recorded.

27. As the villages under report are to be formed into a jahagir and alienated from Government management, Colonel Anderson thinks that the disposal of the irrigation fund and the one anna local cess must evidently rest with the jahagirdars, but he proposes that, as a condition of the grant, the jahagirdars should be required to dispose of these funds for the purposes for which they are instituted and keep regular accounts of the sums at their disposal, which should be open to the inspection of the Commissioner of the Division. The Survey Commissioner further proposes that the ryots of these villages should be furnished with a guarantee of the assessment precisely similar to that granted and observed in all settled Government villages.

28. The papers submitted shew that these villages are highly favored both a regards the character of the soil, which is stated to be, for the most part, of a rich description, and as regards water-supply and climate.

29. The Chief Commissioner has, for purposes of comparison, referred to the settlement rates recently sanctioned for the Vartur and Begur Hoblis of the Bangalore Taluk. Excluding the garden and rice lands which seem fairly assessed, the following gives the rates for dry crop lands in the two cases :—

		1st Group. Rs. A. P.	2nd Group. Rs A. P.
Bangalore Taluk	..	1 5 3	1 5 1
Jahagir villages*	..	1 4 2	0 14 5

* *Vide* Statement under para 18 of the Survey Superintendent's report.

Out of the 30 villages in the latter, 23 are comprised in the 1st group, and will therefore bear an assessment nearly equal to that of the dry lands in the Bangalore Taluk. Considering the advantages of the latter as regards proximity to Bangalore and facilities for the sale of all produce, Mr. Saunders does not think that the proposed rates are so low as to call for any interference. The settlement of these villages will, it is expected, give the Survey Department some insight into the rates to be adopted in the Mysore District generally, when the Department arrives there. It is no doubt true that the rates in the remaining portion of the taluk or in adjoining taluks could not be well raised, should this be found necessary, without exciting discontent, but the Chief Commissioner doubts the need of laying any stress on this point. Any advantages derived from the present settlement will be ascribed to the circumstance of these being jahagir villages, and as the tract of country is but small, no inconvenience is likely to arise.

30. The proposed settlement is accordingly sanctioned for the tract under consideration, to take effect from the 1st April 1877.

31. The question of the transfer of the whole or a portion of the tract as jahagir will be separately considered and determined, as well as the several proposals submitted by the Survey Commissioner and quoted in para 27 above.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Officer in charge of the Office of Guardian to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 356, dated Camp Sorab, 14th March 1877.

I have the honor to forward the appended letter No. 140 of 2nd instant from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with three accompanying vernacular statements regarding the introduction of the permanent scale of remuneration of village officers into 168 villages forming the Kankuppa Taluk of the Chitaldroog District as originally settled.

2. The settlement report of this taluk only referred to 167 villages; on examination it is found that one deserted village, the lands of which were then entirely waste, was by some error omitted from the settlement report, but that the survey papers of this village were all prepared in the same manner as those of other villages; the survey settlement was thus in fact extended to the 168 villages to which the present papers refer.

3. It appears from the statement appended to the Superintendent's report that the total permanent remuneration to be paid to the village officers annually from the treasury amounts to Rs. 4,902. Of this Rs. 24—12—0 is provided from existing land emoluments by additional jodi placed upon them and Rs. 2,178—4—0 is provided by existing cash emoluments, leaving the sum of Rs. 2,699 devolving on the treasury as an additional annual charge. Surplus emoluments for resumption there are none.

4. I beg to propose that the scheme of permanent remuneration and distribution of charges should take effect from the ensuing financial year 1877—78.

5. It will perhaps obviate the possibility of error if it be generally directed that on the introduction of the permanent scheme of remuneration into a village, all formerly paid cash allowances shall *ipso facto* cease and the cash allowances entered in the statements of remuneration under the permanent scheme be alone paid. Without this I fear that in some cases from misapprehension the old cash allowances may be continued in addition to the remuneration of the officiator laid down in the statements of annual permanent remuneration which includes all that the officiator is entitled to receive as his remuneration, no more and no less.

From the Officiating Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 140, dated Belur, 2nd March 1877.

I have the honor to forward statements as per margin shewing the final remuneration of the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Kankuppa Taluk of the Chitaldroog District, under the rules at page 274 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 7th November 1874. Mohatarfa and local cess collections are included in the gross revenue on which the remuneration is calculated in accordance with Chief Commissioner's order No. 9258—549 of the 19th March 1875.

1 Vernacular statement shewing the extra allowances for Patels according to Rule XII.
2 Vernacular detailed lists.
1 Abstract statement in English.

2. The Kankuppa Taluk, as originally settled, contained 167 Government villages; the statements now submitted refer to 168 Government villages. The difference can only be accounted for by supposing that the settlement report erroneously contained 167 villages instead of 168. The compensation for abolished aya referred to 168 villages.

3. The District Officers have as usual been consulted regarding the formation of Shanbhogs' charges and other points connected with the present settlement.

KANKUPPA.

Abstract of results of the settlement of the Patels and Shanbhogs' final remuneration compiled in the Survey Superintendent's Office.

Number.	Taluk.	Village officers.	Total remuneration according to rules.			Existing emoluments.				Mode of providing future remuneration.						Surplus existing emoluments above those shewed in Cols. 7 and 8 and mode of dealing with them.				From col. 11 remaining as sinecure deducting column 12.	Remarks.
						From land.		Cash allowances.	Total existing remuneration.	From existing land emoluments.		From existing cash emoluments.		By new payments from the Treasury.		Total.		From land.	Additional ¼ jodi on column 11.	Cash allowance to be stopped in future.	Total of cols. 12 and 13.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2		3			4		5	6	7		8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Kankuppa. 168 villages.	Patels ...	2,553	0	0	24	12	815	840	24	12	815	12	1,712	8	2,553	0	...	...	...	...	...	
		Shanbhogs.	2,349	0	0	...		1,362	1,362	...		1,362	8	986	8	2,349	0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	...	4,902	0	0	24	12	2,178	2,203	24	12	2,178	4	2,699	0	4,902	0	...	...	...	...	...	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1877.

No. 324—Rev. 5, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1877.

Order thereon.—With the above, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the introduction of a permanent scale of remuneration payable to Patels and Shanbhogs in the Kankuppa Taluk of the Chitaldroog District.

2. The taluk comprises 168 villages, and the number of Shanbhogs, which, previous to the present settlement, was 31, has now been raised to 33, and each individual charge ranges from 1 to 11 villges. There is a Patel for each village.

3. No lands are held by Shanbhogs. The Patels are in possession of lands valued at Rs. 24—12—0 as shewn in the margin.

	Acres.	Guntas.	Assessment.
Sarvamanyam	48—	20	24—12—0

4. The annual cash payments hitherto paid as compensation in lieu of aya amounted to Rs. 2,178—4—0.

5. The gross revenue of the taluk including the local and mohatarfa cesses amounted to Rs. 62,482, and the maximum and minimum amounts of revenue under the charge of each officer were as follows:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Shanbhogs	4,160	781
Patels	4,160	2

6. The permanent remuneration now fixed according to the prescribed scale amounts to Rs. 4,902 or 7·8 per cent on the total revenue as particularized in the margin; the maximum and minimum amounts of remuneration being Rs. 111 and 36—4—0 respectively in the case of Shanbhogs and Rs. 86—8—0 and 1—0—0 in the case of Patels.

		Shanbhogs.	Patels.	Total.
Percentage under Rule	V ...	...	1,944 8 0	1,944 8 0
Do under Rule	VI ...	2,123	...	2,123 0 0
Contingencies	VII ...	226	573 8 0	799 8 0
Fixed allowances	X ...	...	...	...
Additional do	XI ...	...	...	..
Extra Additional do	XII ...	...	35	35 0 0
	Total.....	2,349	2,553 0 0	4,902 0 0

7. The foregoing proposals are sanctioned with effect from 1877—78.

8. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners is directed to the suggestion contained in the last para of the Survey Commissioner's letter above recorded.

9. The sum of Rs. 4,902 will in future be entered under the head of "Salary of village officers" in the Permanent Establishment of the Taluk and adjusted in the Revenue and Financial Accounts in the manner prescribed in Section XIV of the Rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

10. The extent, &c. of the lands left in the hands of the village officers should be entered in the village accounts as shewn in the margin and be included also in Class XI, No. I, Jari Inamti account submitted to this office annually.

	Area.	Assessment.	Deduct Inam.	Remaining Jodi to be collected.
Shanbhogs ...	...	...	...	..
Patels ...	48—20	24—12—0	...	24—12—0
Total.....	48—20	24—12—0	...	24—12—0

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Nagar.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, returning vernacular statements.
„ Dy. Commissioner of Chitaldroog.
„ Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nundydroog Divisions.
„ Inspector General of Police.
„ Dy. Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th April 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 126, dated 7th September 1876, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6815—211, dated 10th October 1876.
Letter No. 72, dated 12th October 1876, from Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8527—R. 257, dated 20th November 1876.
Letter No. 1696, dated 18th December 1876, from the Inam and Settlement Commissioner.
Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10393—198, dated 15th January 1877.
Docket No. 266, dated 12th March 1877, from the Commissioner of Nundydroog Division.
Petitions Nos. 56555, 5918, and 6120, dated 5th, 21st and 30th March 1877, respectively, from Lakshminarnappa, present offg. Shanbhog of Itarasanhalli in the Kolar Taluk.

No. 439—REV. 7, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—In the first of the letters above read the Commissioner of Nundydroog Division submitted a recommendation made by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District to the effect that the resumption of the inam lands attached to the office of Shanbhog of the village of Itarasanhalli in the Kolar Taluk, ordered by the Inam Department, be cancelled, and the lands made over to the present officiator Lakshminarnappa.

2. It would appear that in the year 1817—18, Ramaiya, the grand-father of the present offg. Shanbhog, mortgaged the service inam lands in question to one Ramanujaiya for Rs. 174—11—0, transferring the duties of the office also to the mortgagee. Ramanujaiya enjoyed the office and its emoluments until 1836—37, and his sons Ramaiya and Lakshmaiya up to 1853—54. In the following year, Ramaiya having gone abroad without leave, the Amildar appointed Venkatnarnappa, the father of the present officiating Shanbhog, to perform the duties of the office which he did on a monthly remuneration of one rupee for about 10 months, when Ramaiya returned and was told by the Amildar to resume the office, paying the remuneration due to his substitute. But Ramaiya, instead of resuming the office, entered into a private parol agreement with the father of the present offg. Shanbhog, whereby it was arranged that the latter should do the duties of the office and receive the mirasi emoluments, while Ramaiya should hold possession of the inam lands. This arrangement continued till 1868 when Amildar Hanumanta, Rao permitted Ramaiya to perform the duties of Shanbhog; but, on a complaint being preferred by Venkatnarnappa, the Deputy Commissioner disapproved of the Amildar's proceeding and directed that Venkatnarnappa should continue to hold the office.

3. At the inam settlement of the village in 1871, the inam lands in dispute were resumed on the ground that since 1817 they had passed from the enjoyment of the Shanbhog to that of third parties who did not perform the duties of the office.

4. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, is of opinion that the proper course would be to appoint the persent holder of the inam to the office if he had obtained possession of it before the issue of Sir Mark Cubbon's circular order of 1834, or to oust him summarily and put the offg. Shanbhog in possession of the lands if the mortgage was made subsequent to the date of that order. Now as the inam has been resumed and the office is left without remuneration, Mr. Krishnaiengar recommends that the resumption be cancelled and the inam made over to the offg. Shanbhog.

5. The Survey and Inam Commissioner, who was consulted on the subject, is of opinion that the inam having been alienated as far back as 1817 and being now in possession of the alienee, must be confirmed to him. But as the present offg. Shanbhog is said to be in possession of miras (aya) valued at Rs. 35—8—0 and of a cash allowance of Rs. 1—4—0 from Government, and as, by the mortgage deed of 1817, *the office of Shanbhog* was not alienated but only a portion of the emoluments thereof, Colonel Anderson considers that it would not be feasible to transfer the office to the alienee.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th April 1877.

6. The Chief Commissioner observes that the terms of the mortgage bond shew that, in alienating the lands, the office was also transferred with them, and that this was the case is further proved by the fact that, till the year 1853, the duties of Shanbhog were discharged without interruption by the mortgagee and his sons.

7. Lakshminarnappa, the present offg. Shanbhog, states in his petitions read above that in 1857 his father paid the mortgage amount to the mortgagee in the presence of a panchayat, and redeemed the lands, but that sometime after, the Amildar on complaint from the mortgagee, dispossessed petitioner's father of the lands and put them in possession of the complainant; that, on petitioner's father complaining to the District authorities, he obtained an endorsement to the effect that he should resort to the civil courts for the purpose of recovering possession of the lands from the mortgagee. If, as alleged, the mortgage amount was paid in 1857, it is not at all likely that petitioner or his father would have allowed the mortgagee to enjoy the lands without taking steps to recover possession of the same through the courts as directed.

8. It is clear from the Deputy Commissioner's report dated 1st March 1877, No. 2843—940, that the mortgagees held the office in question from 1817 to 1854, and that subsequently the present officiator and his father were, under a private arrangement, permitted to perform the duties as the mere agents or gumastas of the mortgagee, while the latter held possession of the lands attached to the office. The private arrangement referred to was sought to be revoked in 1868, but the Deputy Commissioner seems to have been opposed to it apparently without any just grounds, as the mortgagor had clearly forfeited his right to the office, having failed to conform to the provisions of Sir Mark Cubbon's Notification of 9th September 1835 and to redeem the lands within the prescribed time.

9. The Chief Commissioner therefore directs that the resumption of the inam lands in question be cancelled and that Seshaiya, the party descended from the original mortgagee, who is reported by the Deputy Commissioner as being fit to conduct the duties of the office, be called upon to undertake them, the service lands, of which he is already in possession, being confirmed to him. In case however of his declining to take up the office, the service inam lands may be absolutely resumed.

10. The original mortgage bond submitted with the Nundydroog Commissioner's letter No. 266, dated 12th March 1877, is herewith returned. The Deputy Commissioner should communicate this order to both parties.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
" Survey and Inam Commissioner.
" Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th April 1877.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, F. No. 5, dated Bangalore, 9th April 1877.

I have the honor to bring under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner the fact that the village servants marginally noted are in very distressed circumstances, and many of those whom I have seen of late, appear to be in absolute want. I feel it necessary therefore to state their case for the favorable consideration of Mr. Saunders in view to the adoption of some remedial measures.

Shanbhogs.
Totis.
Talaris.
Nirgantis.

II. Owing to the drought, their inam lands have in most cases, during the past year, been left entirely waste, and in consequence of the total failure of the crops in many taluks, little, if any, miras dues have been given them, the ryots being in most instances unable to do more than keep themselves and their cattle alive.

III. The Deputy Commissioners having been referred to, recommend the remissions and arrangements summarized below, which comprise measures for the remission of the jodi or quit-rent payable on the service inam lands of these classes for the year 1876—77.

	Dy. Commr. of Bangalore.	*Dy. Commr. of Tumkur.*	*Dy. Commr. of Kolar.*
Shanbhogs	Half of the jodi amount.	Nil.	Full amount in cases where it does not exceed 2 Rs. and half in all others.
Totis	Full jodi amount.	Full remission in cases where the incumbent is in indigent circumstances, and in others half of the jodi amount.	
Talaris			
Nirgantis		One third remission.	

IV. Captain Ludlow further recommends that Patels should also be allowed one fourth remission excepting in cases where the individual is known to be a man of considerable substance.

V. The approximate amount of jodi or quit-rent due by these servants is as follows :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Shanbhogs	...	...	8,648	0	5
Patels	...	...	1,950	12	11
Totis	...	...	6,088	13	6
Talaris	...	...	6,635	3	6
Nirgantis	...	..	1,056	0	8
		Total...	24,378	15	0

VI. I am not disposed to advocate any remission in the case of Patels, they are almost invariably well-to-do men, and great numbers of them have large stores of grain; but many of the Shanbhogs are very badly off, and in those taluks where the crop has been only 2 annas or less, I would recommend the remission of the full jodi in all cases where the amount due to Government is under 3 Rs. and half in the other cases.

VII. With reference to the Totis, Talaris and Nirgantis, they are most undoubtedly badly off everywhere, and being unable to leave their villages to go on the relief works, they are actually worse off than the other cultivators in the same village.

VIII. The total amount of their jodi for the whole Division is only Rs. 13,780—1—8 and the remission in full of this amount would be an immense boon to these three classes ; and is not a very large sum for Government to forego.

IX. I would not advocate this measure, were it not that many instances of the present poverty of these people have come under my own observation, in addition to the expression of opinion on all sides to the effect that these classes are really worse off than any other section of the community.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th April 1877.

No. 782—Rev. 10, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1877.

Order thereon.—The condition of the minor village servants who have been reduced to great straits by the loss of crops on which their remuneration is dependent, warrants the measure of relief recommended by the Commissioner.

2. The Commissioner's statement shews that the total amount of jodi or quit-rent payable by Totis, Talaris and Nirgantis in the Nundydroog Division is Rs. 13,780—1—8. It is to be observed however that this statement denotes the sums due from them on lands only, and does not include the jodi payable on their áya or grain payments.

3. From the accounts of the Huzur Duftur, the jodi payable by these three classes of servants in the Nundydroog Division aggregates Rs. 14,008, as shewn in the marginal table.

	Jodi payable.		Total.
	On land.	On grain payments.	
Totis	6,092	94	6,186
Talaris ...	6,636	103	6,739
Nirgantis ...	1,052	31	1,083
Total.....	13,780	228	14,008

4. These figures do not comprise the minor village servants of the same class in inam and kayamgutta villages, who are equally under the authority of the Government, and will justly claim similar relief. Their jodi payments may be estimated to be about one-fourth of that payable by village servants in Government villages. The precise amount is not however ascertainable in this office.

5. The Commissioner is authorized to remit the jodi due by Totis, Talaris and Nirgantis, within those hoblis and taluks of the Nundydroog Division in which there has been more or less a complete failure of crops.

6. As regards village Shanbhogs, their circumstances are from various causes less unfavorable, but the Chief Commissioner recognizes the need of some measure of relief being afforded to them at the present season, and authorizes the remission of the full amount of jodi in cases where it does not exceed two Rs. and one half the amount when it exceeds that sum. This concession will be similarly limited to the taluks or hoblis chiefly affected by the drought.

7. The Chief Commissioner observes however that no refunds can be granted in cases where the jodi has been already collected in excess of the amount proposed to be remitted

8. The Commissioner is requested to submit at an early date, a statement shewing the amount actually remitted in each District in his Division under this order.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Dy. Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar and Túmkúr.
" Deputy Accountant General, Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th April 1877.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 694—Rev. 99, dated Mysore, 29th January 1877.

I have the honor to submit the following observations on the offer of the Managing Director, Palhalli Sugar and Rum Works, referred to in your letter No. 2018—17, dated 5th June last.

2. Mr. Arathoon in his letter No. 173, dated 29th May 1876, to your address, applied for the monopoly of the retail vend of the arrack distilled by the company at Palhalli in the Mysore District, and the proposed terms were :—

I. Ten per cent above the average revenue of the past three years will be guaranteed.

II. The densities of the liquor to be 20° and 30° under proof.

III. The duty on liquor of 20° under proof to be fixed at Rs. 3—2—3 per gallon, and that on liquor of 30° below proof at Rs. 2—12—0 per gallon.

IV. The minimum and maximum rates of retail prices to be from Rs. 4—12—0 to Rs. 5—0—0 per gallon of 20° under proof, and Rs. 4 to Rs. 4—8—0 per gallon of 30° under proof.

V. The company will also pay Rs. 100 annually for the maintenance of the Government establishment of a guard and gauger at the distillery.

He stated that since the introduction of the monopoly system of distilling liquor and supplying it to Government at 13 annas per gallon, there has been a considerable decrease in the sale which is erroneously attributed by retail vendors to the inferior quality of the liquor, and that under the proposed arrangement the company would be able to secure good men as retail vendors, regulate the shops, detect illicit practices, and in fact exercise a careful supervision of all the interests involved in the issue and sale of arrack, the interests of Government and the distillers being more closely identified with each other.

It was added, that the proposed rates of duty are high when compared with those prevailing in Bangalore, where they vary from Rs. 3—3—0 (including local cess) in the town of Bangalore to Rs. 2—2—0 per gallon in taluks, the selling prices being Rs. 5 in the town and Rs. 4 in taluks, and should therefore be tentative. The company also agreed to take the Hassan District on the same terms.

3. In forwarding these proposals, the Chief Commissioner in your letter No. 2018—17, dated 5th June 1876, observed that, if the company are in a position to arrange matters with the existing vendors, there seems no reason why their proposal based on the new system of the abkari management, which is bearing fairly successful results in the Madras Presidency, should not be accepted, provided they agree to sell at the rates specified, *viz.* from Rs. 4—12—0 to Rs. 5—0—0 per gallon of 20° under proof, and to pay the present license fees (*i. e.* 7 annas per gallon) in addition to the duty of Rs. 3—3—0 per gallon of 20° under proof, or Rs. 3—10—0 in all, which would leave from Rs. 1—2—0 to Rs. 1—6—0 per gallon for expenses of manufacture, vend, &c., the minimum representing the average number of gallons issued in past three years, multiplied by Rs. 3—10—0.

4. The total number of gallons issued in the three years from 1872—73 to 1874—75 were :—

		Gallons.
1872—73	..	25,389
1873—74	..	20,741
1874—75	..	20,922
	Total....	67,052

giving an average of 22,350 gallons yearly, the strength of the liquor being 25° below proof in 1872—73 and 1873—74, and 19° below proof in 1874—75.

The total amounts realized by the sale of these quantities after deducting the discount of 2 annas in the rupee in cases in which more than 20 gallons were issued were;—

1872—73	..	Rs. 34,248—12—1
1873—74	..	„ 37,919—14—2
1874—75	..	„ 37,879— 9—1
	Total Rs.	1,10,048— 3—4

at an average of Rs. 36,682 yearly or Rs. 45,865 including license fees.

The still head duty levied in these years was :—

1873—74,	In the town of Mysore	Rs. 3—0—0	per gallon.
1874—75,	Do	„ 2—8—0	do
	In taluks	„ 1—8—0	do

After deducting from these Rs. 0—6—0 in the town of Mysore, and Rs. 0—3—0 in taluks, being the discount of 2 annas in the rupee allowed in cases in which more than 20 gallons were issued, the amount realized by Government as still head duty was :—

In the town of Mysore	Rs. 2—10—0	per gallon.
In taluks	„ 1— 5—0	do

5. The average amount of license fees levied during the three years above mentioned was Rs. 9,183 yearly, or 0—6—6 per gallon.

The total quantities issued in the last three years from 1873—74 to 1875—76 were :—

1873—74	20,741	gallons.
1874—75	20,922	do
1875—76	19,086	do
Total....	60,749	

giving an average of 20,249 gallons yearly. The strength of the liquor was 25° under proof in 1873—74, 19° under proof in 1874—75, and 22° below proof in 1875—76.

The proceeds from the sale of these quantities after deducting the discount of 2 annas were :—

1873—74	..	..	..	Rs.	27,919	14	2
1874—75	..	.	..	„	37,379	9	1
1875—76	..	..	..	„	52,985	10	6
			Total....	„	1,18,785	1	9

at an average of Rs. 39,595 or Rs. 48,108 inclusive of license fees.

6. The rates of the still head duty levied in 1873—74 and 1874—75 were:—

1873—74	Town of Mysore	..	..	Rs.	3	0	0
	Taluks	..	..	„	1	8	0
1874—75	Town of Mysore	..	..	„	2	8	0
	Taluks ..	..	..	„	2	0	0

From this, the discount of 2 annas in the rupee was deducted.

7. The average amount of license fees was 0—6—0 per gallon.

8. The quantity issued in 1875—76 under the monopoly system was 19,086 gallons of 22° under proof, or 1,836 gallons less than that of 1874—75 under the Sadar Distillery system.

The prices at which these quantities were sold by Government to retail vendors were :—

In the town of Mysore ..	Rs.	4	0	0 per gallon.
In taluks	„	3	8	0 do.

Deducting from these the 13 annas per gallon paid to the company which manufactured and supplied the liquor, the amount realized by Government was—

In the town of Mysore ..	Rs.	3	3	0 per gallon.
In taluks	„	2	11	0 do.

9. The total amount realized by the sale of the liquor in 1875—76 after deducting the discount of 2 annas per rupee in cases of wholesale shops, and the 13 annas paid to the company per gallon, was Rs. 52,985—10—6 or Rs. 60,158 including license fees.

10. The retail prices at which the liquor was sold to the public by retail vendors were :—

In the town of Mysore	Rs.	5	0	0 per gallon.
In taluks ..	„	4	8	0 do.

From these, the following deductions are to be made :—

Town of Mysore.

Amount paid to Government by retail vendors ..	Rs.	4	0	0 per gallon.
License fees	„	0	6	0 do.
For carriage hire, shop rent, &c.	„	0	3	0 do.
Total.. ...		4	9	0
Balance....		0	7	0

Taluks.

Amount paid to Government by retail vendors ..	Rs.	3	8	0 per gallon.
License fees	„	0	6	0 do.
For carriage hire, shop rent, &c.	„	0	3	0 do.
Total.. .		4	1	0
Balance....		0	7	0

A clear profit of 7 annas per gallon must therefore have been obtained by retail vendors under the present monopoly system.

11. The company having been called upon to state whether they are prepared to arrange matters with the present vendors, and have any further proposals to make, submit the following terms :—

I. They are prepared to guarantee as minimum, the amount of the last year's revenue which is in itself an increase of more than 40 per cent on the preceding year's revenue.

II. The densities of the liquor should be 20° under proof, and 30° under proof.

III. The duties be :—

20° under proof	Town of Mysore.. ..	Rs.	3	3	0
	Taluks	„	2	12	0
30° do	Town of Mysore.. ..	„	2	12	0
	Taluks	„	2	0	0

IV. The retail prices should be :—

20° under proof	Town of Mysore	Rs.	4	8	0 to 5	0	0
	Taluks	„	4	0	0 to 4	8	0
30° do	Town of Mysore	„	4	0	0 to 4	8	0
	Taluks	„	3	8	0 to 4	0	0

V. The retention of the present vendors or appointment of others should be left entirely to the company.

VI. The company should not be required to pay any license fees to Government in addition to the duties mentioned in clause III, as this is a matter between the vendors and the company.

12. The company further add, that they have lost heavily, in supplying the Government with spirits at 13 annas per gallon, besides paying compensation of Rs. 10,700—12—7 to the old distillers, for building, &c., and in case the proposed system cannot be introduced at once, the price at which the factory supplies the spirits should be raised from 13 annas to one rupee per gallon.

13. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, states that it is inexpedient in the interests of Government to grant extended privileges to the company, and submits the following remarks :—

Para 3. Clause VII of the contract deed executed by the company provides that, in view to ensure the interests of Government being met, 2,000 gallons of arrack shall always be held in stock by the company for sale to Government on demand. This condition has not been acted up to promptly, as the following figures will shew:—

Month.		Date.	Stock.	Deficit.
			Gallons.	Gallons.
May ...	1875	7th	1,224	776
Do ...	1875	26th	225	1,775
June...	1875	16th	...	2,000
March ...	1876	17th	1,400	600
April ...	1876	3rd	550	1,450
May... ...	1876	1st	570	1,430
Do ...	1876	17th	880	1,120
Do ...	1876	23rd	1,129	871
June	1876	2nd	1,307	693
Do ...	1876	17th	834	1,166
July... ...	1876	4th	586	1,414
Do ...	1876	17th	1,197	803

Para 4. Since the company have acquired the monopoly, the sale of spirits has fallen. Statement I shews that the total quantity issued in 1874—75 under the Sadar Distillery system was 19,586 gallons in round numbers, while that in 1875—76 under the monopoly system was 17,524 gallons or 2,062 less than the former. These figures do not include the issues in the island of Seringapatam and Yelandur.

Para 5. The existing number of wholesale shops is 3.

1 at Sargur, Heggaddevankota Taluk.

1 at Kasba, Periyapatna.

1 at Malvalli.

Several applications have been received for opening wholesale shops, and distributing liquor to retail vendors on receipt of a discount of at from 1½ to 2 annas per gallon.

Para 6. There is no objection to freely opening wholesale shops in the remaining taluks, the want of which may, in a measure, account for the falling off in the sales which may not be entirely attributable to the objections made to the present manufactured spirit and bad seasons.

14. Another offer has been made by Messrs. Taylor Davy & Co., who are prepared to undertake the wholesale and retail vend of liquors for the town and District of Mysore, on the following terms :—

I. Duty to be paid at the same rates at present.

II. The usual discount to be given.

III. All spirit to be paid for before removed from bond.

IV. The retail vendors to purchase from Messrs. Taylor & Co., at the usual rates.

V. An increase of Rs. 5,000 over the net revenue realized last year will be guaranteed.

VI. The power of retaining or removing retail vendors to be vested in them.

On reviewing these figures, the result appears to be as follows :—

I.

15. Under the first proposal of the Palhalli Company to pay 10 per cent increase over the average of the past three years from 1872—73 to 1874—75 or 1873—74 to 1875—76 :—

Three years' average from 1872—73 to 1874—75.	Three years' average from 1873-74 to 1875-76.	Ten per cent increase on column 1.	Ten per cent increase on column 2.	Revenue of 1875—76.	Difference of column 3 and 5.	Difference of column 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. 50,451 Estt. 1,200	Rs. 52,818 Estt. 1,200	Rs.	Loss Rs.	Loss Rs.
Rupees 45,865	Rs. 48,018	51, 651	54,018	60,158	8,507	6,140

shewing an increase over the average of either triennial series but a decrease compared with the revenue of 1875—76.

II

16. The officiating Chief Commissioner's proposal in letter No. 2018—17, dated 5th June 1876.

Rs. 3—10—0 on the average number of gallons issued in the past three years.

1872—73 to 1874—75, 22,350 gallons at Rs. 3—10—0 Rs. 81,018—12—0.
1873—74 to 1875—76, 20,249 do Rs. 3—10—0 Rs. 73,402—10—0.

If the first of these calculations is taken, the result is:—

Rs. 35,153 more than the average from 1872—73 to 1873—74.
Rs. 33,000 do do 1873—74 to 1874—75.
Rs. 20,860 do revenue of 1875—76.

and if the later series of years is adopted, the increase is:—

Rs. 27,537 above the average, 1872—73.
Rs. 25,384 do 1873—74.
Rs. 15,244 over the revenue of 1875—76.

III

17. Second proposal of the company in Mr. Arathoon's letter No. 175, dated 22nd June 1876.

18. Guarantee of the amount shewn in column 1 below, *viz.*, Rs. 52,985 as a minimum with a possibility of an increase under better arrangements for retail sale, and payment of Rs. 250 per month for establishment, but deducting license fees, and with alterations in the strength of spirit which were disapproved of by the officiating Chief Commissioner in letter No. 9242—Rev. 383, dated 18th March 1875.

Guarantee Minimum.	Three years' average, 1872-73 to 1874-75, including license fees.	Three years' average from 1873—74 to 1875—76.	Revenue 1875-76, including license fees.	Difference between columns 1 and 4
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. 52,985 Establishment ... 3,000 Rs. 55,985	Rs. 45,865	Rs. 48,018	Rs. 60,158	Loss. Rs. 4,173

19. The offer is higher than the averages of the triennial series, but there is a liability to a loss of Rs. 4,173 per annum, compared with the receipts of the year 1875—76 when the present system was introduced.

IV

20. Proposal of Messrs. Taylor Davy & Co., Rs. 5,000 over the revenue of 1875—76.

Revenue.	Proposed.
Rs. 60,158	Rs. 65,158

without any change in the existing strength of spirits. Comparing the offers of the Palhalli Company with that of Messrs. Taylor Davy & Co., there is a difference of Rs. 9,173, the offer of the latter being higher than the guaranteed minimum of the Palhalli Company by that amount, and though it is not

impossible that the company might sell much additional liquor, one offer is a certainty of an increase of Rs. 5,000, while the other only ensures Rs. 4,173 less than the revenue of 1875.

21. The chief claims to preference advanced by the shareholders of the Palhalli factory have been that it is sound policy for the Government to support a concern, which encourages and developes the cultivation of sugar-cane, and it is now stated that the company have been heavy losers by the low price of 13 annas per gallon paid for the liquor by Government, which should be raised to one rupee to make the manufacture profitable, and that the retail sales would increase if the company had the power of supplying the sellers direct. In my letter B—Rev. 25 of 1874—75, dated 7th March 1875, I ventured to express some doubt regarding the extent to which the neighbourhood would be benefited, and I find from the accounts of the company for the year 1875, that the whole quantity of cane jaggory purchased during the year was about 5,700 maunds for which Rs. 7,300 was paid, and that the manufacture as conducted by the company of this quantity into sugar involved a loss for the year of Rs. 15,000, whereas the spirit account shewed a profit of Rs. 1,440.

22. Several reasons have been assigned for the diminished consumption of spirit, the retail price remaining the same, among which are the unpopularity of the liquor, the badness of the seasons and the want of capital by the retail dealers, in all of which, there is truth; but as we find a former distiller ready to come forward with an advance over the revenue of 1875—76, I have no doubt that the last is the principal cause.

23. The Palhalli spirit has been analyzed, and found to be pure and wholesome, and if the retail sellers were in the same position as before, the consumption would rise to its former average in spite of bad seasons. At present the list of retail sellers contains the names of scarcely one man of any capital, and all have to pay cash for the liquor they obtain; whereas formerly, as observed by Mr. Arathoon, they were mostly the relatives, dependants or commission agents of the distillers, who were careful to have the shops always well supplied.

24. The remedy proposed by the Palhalli factory, and by Messrs. Taylor and Davy is practically the same,—to obtain a monopoly of the retail vend, and appoint sellers, who shall be on the same footing as the former shop-keepers, and if either offer is accepted by the Chief Commissioner, the result will be an increased consumption of spirit greater or less, according as the management is judicious.

25. The monopoly should continue only to the termination of the contract with the Palhalli Company, which expires on the 31st March 1878, when, as I have before recommended, the monopoly of distilling and vending should be put up to public competition, and if the present offer of the company is not accepted, the price of this liquor should be increased to 14 annas per gallon, which was the rate originally considered fair by the Chief Commissioner.

26. Mr. Arathoon has made no reference to the terms proposed by the Chief Commissioner, from which I conclude that the company is not inclined to discuss them, and I see no certainty of advantage to Government in their last offer.

No. 1022—Rev. 4, dated Bangalore, 27th April 1877.

Order thereon.—The minimum revenue which the company purpose to guarantee is Rs. 52,985 exclusive of the cost of establishment, while the actual realizations for 1875—76 amounted to Rs. 60,518.

2. The Chief Commissioner cannot consent to the proposals submitted, or to authorize any alterations in the terms of the existing contract with the company, which expires on the 31st March 1878; but the Chief Commissioner is willing to allow the selling rate to Government to be raised from 13 to 13½ annas per gallon from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

3. In making his recommendation that the rate should be raised to 14 annas per gallon, the Commissioner has apparently not noticed that that rate was fixed when the liquor was to be sold to Government at 19° under proof. The strength was subsequently reduced to 22° under proof.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Mr. Arathoon Managing Director of the Ashtagram Sugar and Rum Works Company.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 27th April 1877.

READ—

Returns of Demand, Collection and Balance of revenue for the month of February 1877.

No. 213—Rev. 2, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—According to the returns received from the several Districts, the total land revenue demand for February 1877 was Rs. 25,54,735—9—1½, of which Rs. 10,25,687—11—3 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,29,047—13—10½, or 59·85 per cent of the demand uncollected.

2. The taluks in which the collection was made in excess of the prescribed amount of khist are the following :—

Taluks.			Demand proper.	Excess collection.
Mysore	...	...	19,514	2,473
Gundlupet	...	...	12,066	11,355

District.	Number of Taluks.	Percentage of balance.		
		From 12½ to 43¾.	From 56¼ to 75.	From 81¼ to 93¾.
Bangalore	9	...	9	...
Kolar	10	...	2	8
Túmkúr	8	...	5	3
Mysore	7	5	2	...
Hassan	9	2	5	2
Shimoga	8	7	1	...
Kadur	5	3	1	1
Chitaldroog	8	...	5	3
Total.....	64	17	30	17

3. The percentage of balances which remained uncollected in the other taluks is noted in the margin.

Forest.

4. The demand under this head, excluding State-forests, amounted to Rs. 14,475—8—1, of which Rs. 6,695—9—10 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,779—14—3 distributed as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore District...		1,720	4	0
Mysore „		1,723	5	0
Hassan „		1,810	8	4
Shimoga „		1,013	2	4
Chitaldroog „		1,512	10	7
	Total.....	7,779	14	3

Abkari.

5. The demand under this head for the month of February amounted to Rs. 1,41,140—15—2, of which all but rupees 60,810—2—6 were collected. The largest outstanding balances are shewn against the following Districts:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore		12,889	9	10
Mysore		16,520	0	4
Chitaldroog		20,339	4	5
	Total.....	49,748	14	7

Sayer.

6. The demand under this head, including the arrears of previous months, amounted to Rs. 61,422—15—3, of which Rs. 56,404—3—9 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,018—11—6.

7. Out of the total demand, *viz.*, Rs. 1,39,975—2—8, Rs. 43,893—15—10 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 96,081—2—10.

Mohatarfa.

8. Under "Miscellaneous" and "Local and Municipal Taxes" the collections amounted to Rs. 1,30,855—14—5½.

9. The total demand under all heads, including the balance up to the end of January 1877 last, was Rs. 31,21,547—12—5½, of which Rs 13,43,848—3—9½ were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,77,699—8—8.

10. The outstanding balance on account of previous years up to the end of January last amounted to Rs. 47,342—1—5, of which Rs. 3,098—1—7 were either collected or remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,243—15—10, as shewn below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue	32,026	1	6
Forest	436	3	9
Sayer	1	4	5
Mohatarfa	3,478	0	2
Miscellaneous	1,508	14	1
Local and Municipal	6,793	7	11
Total.....	44,243	15	10

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1—2	***Mysore Forest Administration Report for*** 1875—76. Passing orders on a communication from the Conservator of Forests explaining certain points noticed by the Government of India.	No. 173—6, dated 6th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Feb. 1877, Part I, Rev.-Forests, Index Nos. 3 to 4.	1—2
3—4	*High rate of collection of Sandalwood in the Hassan Range.* Accepting explanation furnished by the Conservator of Forests.	No. 158—5, dated 6th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part I, Rev.-Forests, Index Nos 7 to 8.	2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 6th April 1877.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2971—Rev.-F. 264, dated Camp Mercara, 21st March 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11805-336 of the 21st ultimo, forwarding copy of Government of India orders on the Mysore Forest Administration Report for 1875—76, and to submit the following explanation on the points noticed by the Government of India.

2. Para 9.—Rupees 34,206 given in para 77 of my report were the total cost of "*Felling, carting, &c.,*" of timber and bamboos; whereas Rs. 37,514 shewn in para 83 were the total expenditure incurred on account of the district-forest depôts including the *establishment charges*; the former shewing the *working charges* only. In reviewing the result of the working of the district-forest scheme I have been obliged to give the total charges. Hence the difference. The difference between Rs. 37,514 and Rs. 34,206 is Rs. 3,308, not Rs. 3,368 as has been noticed by the Government of India.

3. With reference to the discrepancy in the quantity of sandalwood between the net collections and sales for the last three years, noticed by the Government of India in para 11, I beg to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the collection of sandalwood from 1873—74 to 1875—76 was 3,072 tons not 3,062 tons. Please see statement given in page 32 of my report.

		Tons.
On 1st April 1873 there was a balance of ..		337
Please see stock account for 1873—74, page 27 of the report		
Add—		
Received from 1873—74 to 1875—76 ..		3,072¾
	Total ...	3,409¾
Deduct—		
Sales from 1873—74 to 1875—76	2,549¾	
Driage in 1875—76 ..	15½	2,565¼
Balance remaining on 1st April 1876 ..		844½

Please see the stock account for 1875—76, pages 28 and 29 of my report.

4. Thus it will be seen that the difference of 523 tons (not 513 tons as remarked by the Government of India), between the net quantity of collections and sales of sandalwood during the last three years has been fully explained. The balance is in the kotis and exhibited in stock returns.

5. With reference to para 10 of the Government of India orders and your para 5, I have already taken steps to ask for land outside of the forests of Shankargudda and Sakrebail in Shimoga, for land in Honnali and Shikarpur, which if granted will extend the area of State forests. The lists of survey numbers have been sent in to the Revenue authorities. I have in Sorab (a long time back) accepted the compromise suggested by Mr. Cuningham, the Assistant Commissioner, and I am waiting to know whether the Commissioner of Nagar can make the land over. In Tarikere Taluk he Deputy Conservator has lately selected land and has I believe by this time applied for it; and land will be shortly applied for so as to extend the Lakvalli forests.

In Mysore District the Deputy Conservator will shortly apply for extensions of State forests in the Periyapatna Taluk.

In Hassan District applications will ere long be ready for land in Arkalgúd and Manjarabad (old Maharajdurga) Taluks.

No. 173—Rev-F. 6, dated Bangalore, 6th April 1877.

Order thereon.—In para 9 of their letter No. 167, dated 3rd February last, the Government of India noticed that, according to the figures given by the Conservator in paragraphs 77 and 83 of his report, the charges on account of district-forests alone were Rs. 3,308 more than those of both the district and State forests together. The Conservator of Forests explains that the sum of Rs. 34,206 entered in para 77 of the report

represented only the total cost of working charges, *viz.*, felling, carting, &c., of timber and bamboos, whereas the sum of Rs. 37,514 shewn in para 83 was the total cost of the district-forest depôts, including the establishment charges.

2. With reference to the inquiry made by the Government of India in para 11 of their letter as to what has become of the 523 tons, being the difference between the net quantity of collections and sales of sandalwood during the last three years, Captain van-Someren states that this balance is in the kotis and exhibited in stock returns.

3. As regards the extension of the area of forest reserves with the view of closing selected blocks and improving their productive powers, the Conservator reports that steps have already been taken in this direction and lands applied for for the extension of some of the State forests. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division has lately been requested to expedite the transfer of the lands applied for by the Forest Department in the Sorab Taluk, which has been delayed owing to the pressing demands on the District officers at this season of distress and famine.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2947—Rev.-F. 258, dated Camp Mercara, 19th March 1877.

In continuation of para 9 of my letter No. 2186—189 of the 15th November 1876 and with reference to para 6 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8791—265 of the 28th idem, I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that Rs. 527—7—0, outstandings of previous year, and Rs. 346—0—6, cost of enumeration of sandalwood trees, had to be thrown on the expenditure for 1875—76. Hence the high rate of collection of sandalwood in the Hassan Forest Division in last year. It would have been Rs. 46—13—4 instead of Rs. 52—9—5 per ton, had not these two items been adjusted in 1875—76.

2. With reference to the low rate realized for inferior sandalwood in the Hassan Forest Division noticed in para 21 of Chief Commissioner's review of my report for 1875—76, I think there must be some clerical mistake when it is stated that the sales were "Rs. 4—9—9 per ton as against Rs. 30—1—4 in the previous year." The statement given in para 79 of my report shews Rs. 10—13—4 as average rate obtained against Rs. 12—10—3 per ton in 1874—75. Please see para 64 of my report for 1874—75.

3. In the Mysore Forest Division, inferior sandalwood fetched Rs. 4—9—9 per ton against Rs 36—1—4 in the previous year, owing to the wood being of a very inferior kind and to there being no demand for it. In fact our inferior sandalwood is now nothing but white chips fit for fuel, as more care is paid to classification.

No. 158—Rev.-F. 5, dated Bangalore, 6th April 1877.

Order thereon.—The explanation furnished by the Conservator regarding the high rate of collection of sandalwood in the Hassan Range and the low prices realized for inferior wood in the Mysore Range in 1875—76 is accepted.

2. The word "Hassan" in line 7, para 21 of the Chief Commissioner's Review on the Annual Forest Administration Report for 1875—76, was by a clerical error entered for "Mysore."

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Revision of salaries to subordinates of the Anche Department.* Authorizing a re-distribution of the increases sanctioned by the Government of India.	No. 1—1, dated 3rd April 1877.	...	...	1 to 15
3 to 4	*Construction and repair of Military buildings.* Communicating copy of a letter rom the Deputy Accountant General on the subject to the officers denoted.	No. 77—19, dated 11th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877 Part I, "Finl." Index Nos. 12 to 13.	15
5 to 6	*Destruction of snakes and other animals.* Passing orders on a communicati.n from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, on the subject.	No. 483—1, dated 18th April 1877.	...	...	16
7 to 8	*Re-appropriati n of Budget Grants.* Directing submission of quarterly statements specifying the re-appropriations required.	No. 1016—12, dated 27th April 1877.	...	...	17

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd April 1877.

From the Anche Bakshi of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 688—168, dated Bangalore, 19th March 1877.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 12587—701, dated 10th instant, conveying the Government of India's sanction to the revision of the salaries of some of the subordinates of the Anche Department, with effect from the 1st April 1877, I beg to bring to notice that in my proposition statement, I proposed increases of pay to the junior class assistant Mutsaddis, as per margin; but the Chief Commissioner has been graciously pleased to sanction a very liberal increase and changed the proposal as under:—

To 10 assistant Mutsaddis from Rs. 8 to 10
To 49 do Mutsaddis from " 7½ to 8

10	1st class	Mutsaddis	at	20	} 342½
20	2nd do	do	"	15	
29	3rd do	do	"	10	

2. If the increase sanctioned above be distributed among the junior class assistant Mutsaddis, as originally recommended by me, the senior Mutsaddis, *i. e.*, taluk Mutsaddis as well as those assistant Mutsaddis employed in the large 8 District kasba town offices, also Mutsaddis in large mercantile places will be deprived of any participation in the increase, and will draw less pay than their juniors in small receiving houses. Under these circumstances, I venture to submit a classification taluk statement No. I, together with a statement No. II, shewing entire Anche taluk establishment; in these statements Rs. 592—8—0 (exclusive of Rs. 58—0—0 being increase to the head-quarters office) being increase to taluk anche is also included.

3. I most respectfully beg to state that the classification has been made with justice to the Mutsaddis, with reference to the anche collections and the amount of correspondence and the quantity of work done in the receiving offices and responsibilities of the Mutsaddis.

4. Should these statements be approved, I most respectfully beg that copies may be furnished to the Deputy Commissioners with a view to their making the necessary disbursements accordingly through the Amildars. I beg to suggest that the statements be printed, if there should be no objection thereto.

Classification of Anche Mutsaddis in the Mysore Province.

1st Class, 1 at 40 Rupees.		2nd Class, 5 at Rs. 30.		3rd Class, 13 at Rs. 25.		4th Class, 14 at Rs. 20.		5th Class, 70 at Rs. 15.		6th Class, 101 at Rs. 10.	
1	Bangalore Head Mutsaddi.	1	Ashtagram Division Mutsaddi.	2	Bangalore Kasba Kumki Mutsaddis.	6	Bangalore Kasba Kumki Mutsaddis.	1	Ashtagram.	2	Ashtagram.
		1	Bangalore Deputy Mutsaddi.	1	Bangalore District do	1	Birur Kasba do	1	Anekal.	1	Arsikere.
		1	Mysore Head Mutsaddi	1	Chitaldroog do	1	Chitaldroog Kasba Head Mutsaddi.	1	Anantapur.	1	Agumbe.
		1	Nundydroog Division Mutsaddi.	1	Hassan do do			1	Arkalgúd.	1	Ajjampur.
		1	Nagar Division Mutsaddi.	1	Do Kasba do	1	Chikmagalur do do	1	Attikuppa.	9	Bangalore.
				1	Kolar District do	1	Kolar do do	4	Bangalore.	1	Bidadi.
				1	Kadur do do	1	Manjarabad do do	1	Bowringpet.	1	Betmangala.
				1	Mysore do do	1	Mysore Deputy Mutsaddi	1	Banavar.	1	Bowringpet.
				1	Shimoga Kasba Head Mutsaddi.	1	Do Kumki do	1	Belur.	1	Budikote.
				1	Shimoga District do	1	Shimoga Deputy do	1	Channapatna.	1	Buradgunte.
				1	Túmkúr do do			1	Closepet.	1	Bellavi.
				1	Túmkúr Kasba do			1	Chikballapur.	1	Bettadpur.
								1	Chintamani.	1	Banur.
								1	Chikmagalur.	1	Balur.
								1	Chamrajnagar.	1	Budihal.
								1	Channaraypatna.	1	Chitaldroog.
								1	Channagiri.	1	Chiknayakanhalli.
								1	Devanhalli.	1	Chikmagalur.
								1	Doddaballapur.	1	Channaraypatna.
								1	Davangere.	1	Chikballapur.
								1	Dodéri.	1	Chintamani.
								1	Goribidnur.	1	Closepet.
								1	Gudibanda.	1	Devanhalli.
								1	Gunnayakanpalya.	1	Grama.
								1	Gubbi.	1	Gorur.
								1	Gundlupet.	1	Gandasi.
								1	Hassan.	2	Hassan.
								1	Harohalli.	1	Hennavalli.
								1	Hiriyur	1	Hebbur.
								1	Hoskote.	1	Huliyurdurga.
								1	Húnsúr.	1	Hirod.
								5	Heggaddevankote.	1	Hettur.
								1	Haribarpur.	1	Hirisave.
								1	Kadur.	1	Honnali.
								1	Kankanhalli.	1	Holehonnur.
								1	Koratagere.	1	Harihar.

1	Hosdurga.
1	Holalkere.
1	Hunsur.
1	Kadasa.
2	Kolar.
1	Kodlipet.
1	Kengeri.
1	Kibbanhalli.
1	Kikkeri.
1	Koppa.
1	Kankuppa.
1	Kadaba.
6	Mysore.
1	Manchenhalli.
1	Mayasandra.
1	Maharajdurga.
1	Mudgere.
1	Melkote.
1	Mandagadde.
1	Molkalmuru.
1	Mandya.
1	Manjarabad.
1	Nonavinkere.
1	Nelligere.
1	Nuggihalli.
1	Nyamati.
1	Nelamangala.
1	Periyapatna.
1	Palhalli.
1	Ramnathpur.
1	Sorjapur.
2	Shimoga.
1	Saligrama.
1	Shravanbelgola.
1	Sakkarepatna.
1	Shringeri.
1	Santaveri.

1	Kunigal.
1	Kavaledurga.
1	Lakvalli.
1	Magadi.
1	Malur.
1	Maddagiri.
1	Malvalli.
1	Mandya.
1	Madour.
1	Mulbagal.
1	Mysore.
1	Nanjangud.
1	Narsipur.
1	Nagamangala.
1	Nagar.
1	Nelamangala.
1	Nandi.
1	Pavagada.
1	Sagar.
1	Sira.
1	Sidlagatta.
1	Srinivaspur.
2	Shimoga.
1	Shikarpur.
1	Sorab.
1	Tarikere.
1	Tiptur.
1	Tumkur.
1	Talkad.
1	Yedatore.

1st Class, 1 at 40 Rupees.	2nd Class, 5 at Rs. 30.	3rd Class, 13 at Rs. 25.	4th Class, 14 at Rs. 20.	5th Class, 70 at Rs. 15.	6th Class, 101 at Rs. 10.	
					2	Túmkúr.
					1	Tyamgondlu.
					1	Turuvekere.
					1	Vadigenhalli.
					1	Vastara.
					1	Yelahanka.
					1	Yediyur.
					1	Yelval.
					1	Yelandur.
					1	Yeslurpet.
1	5	13	14	70	101	

ABSTRACT.

				No.	Rs.
First Class	Mutsaddi	at Rs.	40	1	40
Second	,,	,,	30	5	150
Third	,,	,,	25	13	325
Fourth	,,	,,	20	14	280
Fifth	,,	,,	15	70	1,050
Sixth	,,	,,	10	101	1,010
			Total.....	204	2,855

M. AMRUTALINGAM,
Anche Bakshi.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd April 1877.

Statement shewing classes or grades of Taluk Anche Mutsaddis with the pay attached to each, shewing also the pay of Letter Peons, Runners and the fixed contingencies. This includes increases of pay sanctioned, *vide* Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 12587—701, dated 10th March 1877:—

Taluk or other Sub-Anche Station.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.	Daffedars, Letter Peons, and Runners, &c.	Fixed Contingencies.	Remarks.
Anekal ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	1 8	
Sarjapur ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
		9	Runners at Rs. 4½ ...	... ...	40 8 0	... ...	Transferred 1 Runner to Bangalore Anche.
		11		25 0 0	40 8 0	2 8	
Bangalore ...	1	1	Head Mutsaddi, ...	40 0 0	... ...	42 0	
	2	1	Deputy do ...	30 0 0			
	3	2	Assistant Mutsaddi at Rs. 25 ..	50 0 0			
	4	6	Do Do at Rs. 20	120 0 0	... ...	... ...	Received 5 Kumki Mutsaddis, &c. from the undermentioned taluks.
	5	4	Do Do at „ 15.	60 0 0			
	6	9	Do Do at „ 10.	90 0 0	... ...	... ...	
Kengeri ...	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 0	1 Chitaldroog.
Yelahanka ...	6	1	Do Do ...	10 0 0	... .	2 0	1 Túmkúr.
		1	Mutchi ...	... ...	10 0 0		1 Maddur.
		1	Daffedar ...	... ...	12 0 0		1 Shrinivaspur.
		1	Do ...	... ...	10 0 0		1 Channapatna.
	1	1	Letter Peon ...	... ...	10 8 0		—
	2	5	Do at 8½ ...	... ...	42 8 0		5
	3	6	Do at 7½ ...	... ...	45 0 0		Runners.
	4	7	Do at 7 ...	... ...	49 0 0		1 Anekal.
	5	3	Do at 6½ ...	... ...	19 8 0		1 Manjarabad.
	6	1	Do at 6 ...	... ...	6 0 0		—
	7	2	Do at 5½ ...	... ...	11 0 0		2
	8	1	Do at 5 ...	... .	5 0 0		
		1	Runner at 5½ ...	... ...	5 8 0		
		34	Do at 5 ...	... .	170 0 0		
		20	Do at 4½ ...	... ...	90 0 0		
		109		410 0 0	486 0 0	46 0	
Closepet ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...		
Channapatna ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	Transferred a Kumki Mutsaddi to Bangalore Taluk.
Bidadi ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		38	Runners at Rs 5 ...	... ...	190 0 0		
		42		50 0 0	190 0 0	8 0	
Dodballapur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		5	Runners at Rs. 4½ ...	... ...	22 8 0		
		6		15 0 0	22 8 0	1 8	
Devanhalli ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...		
Vadigenhalli ...	6	1	Do Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		14	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	63 0 0		
		17		35 0 0	63 0 0	4 8	
Hoskote ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		12	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	54 0 0	... ...	
		13		15 0 0	54 0 0	2 ...	

Taluk or other Sub-Anche Stations.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.	Daffedars, Letter Peons, Runners, &c.	Fixed Contingencies.	Remarks.
Kankanhalli ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	0 0 0	1 8	
		8	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	36 0 0	... ..	
		9		15 0 0	36 0 0	1 8	
Magadi ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	Transferred a Kumki Mutsaddi to Betmangala Taluk.
		32	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	144 0 0	... ...	
		33		15 0 0	144 0 0	3 0	
Nelamangala ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	... ...	
Tyamagondlu ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		36	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	180 0 0	... ...	
		2	Do at 4½ ..	.. ..	9 0 0	... ...	
		41		35 0 0	189 0 0	4 8	
Bangalore District...	3	1	Mutsaddi ...	25 0 0	... ...	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		25 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
Nundydroog Division	2	1	Mutsaddi ...	30 0 0	... ...	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		30 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
Total.....		287		670 0 0	1,251 0 0	83 8	
Betmangala ...	6	1	Kumki Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
Bowringpet ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	... ...	Received a Kumki Mutsaddi from Magadi Taluk.
Budikote ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	8	
		11	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	49 8 0	... ...	1 Runner from Malur.
		15		45 0 0	49 8 0	3 8	
Chikballapur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	... ...	
Nandi ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	1 8	
Manchenhalli ...	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	.. ..	1 0	
		2	Runners at 5. ...	... ...	10 0 0	... ...	
		28	Do at 4½ ...	... ...	126 0 0	... ...	
		34		50 0 0	136 0 0	5 8	
Goribidnur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		7	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	31 8 0	... ...	
		8		15 0 0	31 8 0	1 8	
Gudibanda ...	1	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ..	1 8	
		5	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	22 8 0	... ...	Transferred one Runner to Shrinivaspur Taluk.
		6		15 0 0	22 8 0	1 8	
Gumnaykanpalya ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		6	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	27 0 0	... ...	
		7		15 0 0	27 0 0	2 0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd April 1877.

Taluk or other Sub-Ancho Stations.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.	Daffedars, Letter Peons, Runners, &c.	Fixed Contingencies.	Remarks.
Malur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	1 8	Transferred one Runner to Betmangala Taluk.
		7	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	31 8 0	... ...	
		8		15 0 0	31 8 0	1 8	
Mulbagal ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		4	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	18 0 0	... ...	
		5		15 0 0	18 0 0	1 8	
Sidlagatta ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 8	
Burudgunte ...	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
		13	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	58 8 0	... ...	
		15		25 0 0	58 8 0	3 8	
Shrinivaspur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	Transferred a Kumki Mutsaddi to Bangalore Taluk.
Chintamani ...	5	1	Do ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0			
		13	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	58 8 0	... ...	Received one Runner from Gudibanda Taluk.
		16		40 0 0	58 8 0	5 0	
Kolar ...	4	1	Head Mutsaddi ...	20 0 0	... ...	7 0	
	6	2	Kumki do at 10 ...	20 0 0			
		1	Letter Peon ...	... ...	6 8 0	... ...	
		1	Do ...	... ...	5 8 0	... ...	
		13	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	58 8 0	... ...	
		18		40 0 0	70 8 0	7 0	
Kolar District ..	3	1	Mutsaddi ...	25 0 0	... ...	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		25 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
		135		300 0 0	516 8 0	37 8	
Chiknayakanhalli ...	6	1	Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
Kibbanhalli ...	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		25	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	125 0 0	... ...	
		3	Do at 4½ ...	... ...	13 8 0	... ...	
		30		20 0 0	138 8 0	3 8	
Honnavalli ...	6	1	Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
Tiptur ...	5	1	Do ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
Nonavinkere ...	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
		17	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	85 0 0	... ...	Received two Runners from Kadaba Taluk.
		8	Do at 4½ ...	... ...	36 0 0	... ...	
		28		35 0 0	121 0 0	5 8	
Kadaba ...	6	1	Kumki Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
Gubbi ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	Transferred a Kumki Mutsaddi to Kunigal Taluk, and two Runners to Honnavalli Taluk.
Turuvekere ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
Mayasandra ...	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
Hebbur ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
		5	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	25 0 0	... ...	Received a Runner from Maddagiri Taluk.
		23	Do at 4½ ...	... ...	103 8 0	... ...	
		33		55 0 0	128 8 0	7 8	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd April 1877.

Taluk or other Sub-Anche Stations.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.			Daffedar, Letter Peons, Runners, &c.			Fixed Contingencies.		Remarks.
Koratagere ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	
		7	Runners at 4½ ...	...	...	...	31	8	0	...	...	
		8		15	0	0	31	8	0	2	0	
Kunigal ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ..	15	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	
Huliyurdurga ...	6	1	Do ...	10	0	0	...	...	...	1	8	Received a Kumki Mutsaddi from Kadaba Taluk.
Yediyur ...	6	1	Kumki do ...	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	
		26	Runners at 4½ ...	...	...	...	117	0	0	...	...	
		29		35	0	0	117	0	0	4	8	
Maddagiri ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	
		2	Runners at 4½ ...	...	...	...	9	0	0	...	...	Transferred a Runner to Kadaba Taluk.
		3		15	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	
Sira ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15	0	0	...	...	...	2	8	
		16	Runners at 4½ ...	...	...	...	72	0	0	...	...	
		17		15	0	0	72	0	0	2	8	
Túmkúr ...	3	1	Head Mutsaddi ...	25	0	0	...	..	...	10	0	
	5	1	Dy. do ...	15	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	
	6	2	Kumki do at 10 ...	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	Transferred one Kumki
Bellavi ...	6	1	Do ...	10	0	0	...	...	...	1	0	Mutsaddi to Bangalore
		3	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	...	...	...	19	8	0	...	...	Taluk.
		29	Runners at 5 ...	...	...	...	145	0	0	...	...	
		17	Do at 4½ ...	...	...	...	76	8	0	...	...	
		54		70	0	0	241	0	0	11	0	
Túmkúr District ...	3	1	Mutsaddi ...	25	0	0	...	...	...	5	...	
		2	Letter Peons at 6 ½ ...	..	...	...	13	0	0			
		3		25	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	
		205		285	0	0	871	8	0	43	8	
		627		1,255	0	0	2,639	0	0	164	8	
Ashtagram ...	5	1	Head Mutsaddi ...	15	0	0				7	0	
	6	2	Kumki Do at 10 ..	20	0	0						Transferred a Kumki
Palhalli ...	6	1	Do	10	0	0				1	8	Mutsaddi to Mysore
Hirod ...	6	1	Do	10	0	0				1	0	Taluk.
Bannur ...	6	1	Do	10	0	0				1	0	
		20	Runners at 5				100	0	0			Received three Runners
		17	Do at 4½ ...				76	8	0			from Nagamangala
		43		65	0	0	176	8	0	10	8	Taluk.
Chamrajnagar. ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15	0	0				2	0	
Yelandur ...	6	1	Do	10	0	0				2	0	
		11	Runners at 4½ ...				49	8	0			
		13		25	0	0	49	8	0	4	0	
Gundlupet ..	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15	0	0	...	...	..	2	0	
		10	Runners at 5 ...				50	0	0			
		6	Do at 4½ ...				27	0	0			
		17		15	0	0	77	0	0	2	0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd April 1877.

Taluk or other Sub-Anche Stations.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.	Daffedars, Letter Peons, Runners, &.	Fixed Contingencies.	Remarks.
Heggaddevankote ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0		1 8	
		8	Runners at 4½ ...		36 0 0		
		9		15 0 0	36 0 0	1 8	
Mandya ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	Transferred a Kumki Mutsaddi to Bangalore Taluk.
	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...		
Maddur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0		2 8	
		36	Runners at 5 ...		180 0 0		
		39		40 0 0	180 0 0	5 8	
Malvalli ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0		1 8	
		6	Runners at 4½ ...		27 0 0		
		7		15 0 0	27 0 0	1 8	
Mysore ...	2	1	Head Mutsaddi ...	30 0 0		17 8	
	4	1	Deputy Do ...	20 0 0			
	4	1	Kumki Do ...	20 0 0			
	5	1	Do	15 0 0			
	6	6	Do at 10 ...	60 0 0			
Yelwal ...	6	1	Do	10 0 0		1 8	Received a Kumki Mutsaddi from Ashtagram Taluk.
		1	Daffedar ...	... ...	7 0 0		
		2	Letter Peons at 7½ ...	... ...	15 0 0		
		4	Do at 6½ ...		26 0 0		
		3	Do at 5½ ...		16 8 0		
		1	Do at 5 ...		5 0 0		
		15	Runners at 5 ..		75 0 0		
		53	Do at 4½ ...		148 8 0		
		70		155 0 0	293 0 0	19 0	
Nanjangúd ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0		2 8	
		17	Runners at 4½ ...		76 8 0		
		18		15 0 0	76 8 0	2 8	
Periyapatna ...	6	1	Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0		2 0	
Húnsúr ...	5	1	Do	15 0 0		4 0	
	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0			
Rettadpur ...	6	1	Do	10 0 0		1 0	
		21	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	105 0 0		
		7	Do at 4½ ...	... ...	31 8 0		
		32		45 0 0	136 8 0	7 0	
Talkad ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0		2 0	
		6	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	27 0 0		
		7		15 0 0	27 0 0	2 0	
Ydatore ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 8	
Sáligrama ...	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
Yedatore ...	...	18	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	81 0 0	... ...	
		20		25 0 0	81 0 0	3 8	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd April 1877.

Taluk or other Sub-Anche Stations.	Class	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.	Daffedar, Letter Peons, Runners, &c.	Fixed Contingencies.	Remarks.
Mysore District ...	3	1	Mutsaddi ...	25 0 0	... ...	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		25 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
Ashtagram Division.	2	1	Mutsaddi ...	30 0 0	... ...	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		30 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
		281		485 0 0	1,186 0 0	69 0	
Arkalgúd ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
Gorur ...	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
Kodlipet ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... .	2 0	
Ramanathpur ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... .	1 0	Received a Runner from Hassan Taluk.
		23	Runners at 5 ...	.. ..	115 0 0	... ...	Transferred 2 Runners to Narsipur Taluk.
		27		45 0 0	115 0 0	6 0	
Attikuppa ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... .	2 0	
Kikkeri ...	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 0	
Melkote ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
		24	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	108 0 0	... ...	
		27		35 0 0	108 0 0	5 0	
Belur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 8	
		13	Runners at 5 ...	... .	65 0 0	... ...	
		14		15 0 0	65 0 0	2 8	
Channaraypatna ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	... ...	
Shravanbelgola ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
Nuggihalli ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... .	1 0	
Herisave ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
		41	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	184 8 0	... ...	
		46		55 0 0	184 8 0	6 8	
Harnhalli ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
Arsikere ...	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 8	
Gandasi ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
		10	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	50 0 0	.. ...	
		16	Do at 4½ ...	... ...	72 0 0	... ...	
		29		35 0 0	122 0 0	5 8	
Hassan ...	3	1	Head Mutsaddi ...	25 0 0	... ...	12 0	
	5	1	Dy. do ...	15 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	6	2	Kumki do at 10 ...	20 0 0	... ...	... ...	
Grama ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
Maharajandurga ...	6	1	do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		1	Letter Peon ...	... ...	7 8 0	... ...	
		2	Do at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		1	do at 5½ ...	... ...	5 8 0	... ...	
		11	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	55 0 0	... ...	Transferred two Runners to the undermentioned Taluks.
		31	Do at 4½ ...	... .	139 8 0	... ...	
		52		80 0 0	220 8 0	15 0	1 to Manjarabad. 1 to Arkalgúd.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
3rd April 1877

Taluk or other Sub-Anche Stations.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.	Daffedars, Letter Peons, and Runners, &c.	Fixed Contingencies.	Remarks.
Manjarabad ...	4	1	Mutsaddi ...	20 0 0	... ...	3 8	
	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... ...	... ...	
Hettur ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
Yesturpet ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
Mudigere ...	6	1	Do do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		11	Runners at 5½ ...	... ...	60 8 0	... ...	Received a Runner from Hassan Taluk.
		34	Do at 5 ...	... ...	170 0 0	... ...	Transferred 3 Runners to the undermentioned Taluks.
		50		60 0 0	230 8 0	8 0	
Nagamangala ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... .	2 8	1 to Bangalore.
Nelligere ..	6	1	Kumki do ...	10 0 0	... .	2 8	1 to Shikarpur.
		32	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	144 0 0	... ...	1 to Chikmagalur.
		34		25 0 0	144 0 0	5 0	Transferred 3 Runners to Ashtagram Taluk.
Narsipur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 8	
		2	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	10 0 0	... ...	
		11	Do at 4½ ...	... .	49 8 0	... ...	
		14		15 0 0	59 8 0	2 8	Received 2 Runners from Arkalgúd Taluk.
Hassan District ...	3	1	Mutsaddi ...	25 0 0	... ...	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		25 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
		296		390 0 0	1,262 0 0	61 0	
		577		875 0 0	2,448 0 0	130 0	
Channagiri ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 8	
		9	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	45 0 0	... ...	
		10		15 0 0	45 0 0	2 8	
Honnali ...	6	1	Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	.. ..	1 8	
Nyamati ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 4	
		36	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	180 0 0	... ..	Received a Runner from Nagar Taluk.
		38		20 0 0	180 0 0	3 12	
Kavaledurga ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 8	
Agumbe ...	6	1	Kumki Do ..	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
Mandagadde ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		28	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	140 0 0	... ...	Transferred a Runner to Koppa.
		31		35 0 0	140 0 0	5 8	
Nagar ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ..	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		14	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	70 0 0	... ...	Transferred a Runner to Honnali Taluk.
		15		15 0 0	70 0 0	2 0	
Ságar ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
Anantapur ...	5	1	Do ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		19	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	95 0 0	... ...	
		21		30 0 0	95 0 0	4 0	
Shikarpur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 4	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
3rd April 1877.

Taluk or other Sub-Anche Stations.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.	Daffedars, Letter Peons and Runners, &c.	Fixed Contingencies.	Remarks.
						1 8	
Siralkoppa ...		1	Runners at 5⅓ ...	... ...	5 8 0		
		11	Runners at 5 ..	... ...	55 0 0	... ...	
		13		15 0 0	60 8 0	3 12	
Shimoga ...	3	1	Head Mutsaddi ...	25 0 0	... ...	14 0	
	4	1	Deputy Do ...	20 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	5	2	Kumki Do at 15 ...	30 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	6	2	Do at 10 ...	20 0 0	... ...	... ...	
Holehonnur ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		2	Letter Peons at 7½ ...	... ...	15 0 0	... ...	
		3	Do at 6½ ...	... ...	19 8 0	... ...	
		61	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	305 0 0	.. ...	
		73		105 0 0	339 8 0	15 8	
Sorab ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		5	Runners at 5 ...	.. ..	25 0 0	... ...	
		6		15 0 0	25 0 0	2 0	
Shimoga District ...	3	1	Mutsaddi ...	25 0 0	... .	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		25 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
Nagar Division ...	2	1	Mutsaddi ...	30 0 0	... ...	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		30 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
		213		305 0 0	981 0 0	49 0	
Banavar ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
Kadur ...	5	1	Do ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
Birur ...	4	1	Do ...	20 0 0	... .	4 0	
		36	Runners at 5 ...	... .	180 0 0	... ...	
		6	Do at 4½ ...	... ...	27 0 0	... ...	
		45		50 0 0	207 0 0	10 0	
Chikmagalur ..	4	1	Head Mutsaddi ...	20 0 0	... ...	12 0	
	5	1	Deputy Do ...	15 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	6	1	Kumki Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... .	... ...	Received a Kumki
Vastara ...	6	1	Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 ...	Mutsaddi from Tarikere
Balur ...	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	Taluk and 3 Runners
Sakkarepatna ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	from the undermentioned
Kalasa ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	talukas.
		1	Letter Peon at 7½ ...	... ...	7 8 0 ..	...	2 From Tarikere Taluk.
		1	Do at 6½ ...	... ...	6 8 0 ...	...	1 From Manjarabad „
		8	Runners at 6 ..	... ...	48 0 0 ...	...	
		1	Do at 5⅓ ...	... ...	5 8 0 ...	...	3
		21	Do at 5 ...	... ...	105 0 0 ...	...	
		39		85 0 0	172 8 0	18 0	
Koppa ...	6	1	Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 0	
Hariharpur ...	5	1	Do ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
Shringeri ...	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	Received 3 Runners, 2
		16	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	80 0 0	... ...	from Lakvalli Taluk and
		19		35 0 0	80 0 0	5 8	1 from Kavaledurga Taluk.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd April 1877.

Taluk or other Sub-Anche Stations.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.	Daffedars, Letter Peons and Runners, &c.	Fixed Contingencies.	Remarks.
Lakvalli ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		12	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	60 0 0	... ...	Transferred 2 Runners to Koppa Taluk.
		13		15 0 0	60 0 0	2 0	
Tarikere ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
Ajjampur ...	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	Transferred a Kumki
Santaveri ...	7	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	Mutsaddi and 2 Runners
		31	Runners at 5 ...	... ...	155 0 0	... ...	to Chikmagalur Taluk.
		34		35 0 0	155 0 0	5 8	
Kadur District ...	3	1	Mutsaddi ...	25 0 0	... ...	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		25 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
		153		245 0 0	687 8 0	46 0	
Budihal ...	6	1	Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		6	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	27 0 0	... ...	
		7		10 0 0	27 0 0	1 8	
Chitaldroog ...	4	1	Mutsaddi ...	20 0 0	... ...	7 0	Transferred a Kumki
	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	... ...	Mutsaddi to Bangalore
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	Taluk.
		28	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	126 0 0	... ...	
		32		30 0 0	139 0 0	7 0	
Davangere ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
Harihar ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	3 0	
		1	Runner ...	... ...	5 8 0	... ...	
		4	Do at 5 ...	... ...	20 0 0	... ...	
		18	Do at 4½ ...	... ...	81 0 0	... ...	
		25		25 0 0	106 8 0	6 0	
Dodéri ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
Molkálmuru ...	6	1	Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		25	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	112 8 0	... ...	
		27		25 0 0	112 8 0	4 0	
Hiriyur ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	3 0	
		37	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	166 8 0	... ...	
		38		15 0 0	166 8 0	3 0	
Hosdurga ...	6	1	Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... ...	2 0	
Holalkere ...	6	1	Kumki Do ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 0	
		22	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	99 0 0	... ...	
		24		20 0 0	99 0 0	3 0	
Kankuppa ...	6	1	Mutsaddi ...	10 0 0	... ...	1 8	
		6	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	27 0 0	... ...	
		7		10 0 0	27 0 0	1 8	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd April 1877.

Taluk or other Sub-Anche Stations.	Class.	No.	Designation.	Mutsaddis' Pay.	Daffedars, Letter Peons, Runners, &c.	Fixed Contingencies.	Remarks.
Pavagada ...	5	1	Mutsaddi ...	15 0 0	... ...	2 0	
		13	Runners at 4½ ...	... ...	58 8 0	... ...	
		14		15 0 0	58 8 0	2 0	
Chitaldroog District.	3	1	Mutsaddi ...	25 0 0	... ...	5 0	
		2	Letter Peons at 6½ ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	
		3		25 0 0	13 0 0	5 0	
		177		175 0 0	749 0 0	33 0	
		543		725 0 0	2,417 8 0	126 0	
		1,747		2,855 0 0	7,504 8 0	422 8	

ABSTRACT.

Districts.	Mutsaddis.		Daffedars and Letter Peons.		Runners.		Contingencies.	Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Bangalore ...	43	670 0 0	33	246 8 0	211	1,004 8 0	83 8 0	287	2,004 8 0
Kolar ...	22	300 0 0	4	25 0 0	109	491 8 0	37 8 0	135	854 0 0
Túmkúr ...	22	285 0 0	5	32 8 0	178	839 0 0	43 8 0	205	1,200 0 0
Mysore ...	35	485 0 0	15	95 8 0	231	1,090 8 0	69 0 0	281	1,740 0 0
Hassan ...	31	390 0 0	6	39 0 0	259	1,223 0 0	61 0 0	296	1,713 0 0
Shimoga ...	20	305 0 0	9	60 8 0	184	920 8 0	49 0 0	213	1,335 0 0
Kadur ...	18	245 0 0	4	27 0 0	131	660 8 0	46 0 0	153	978 8 0
Chitaldroog ...	13	175 0 0	4	26 0 0	160	723 0 0	33 0 0	177	957 0 0
Total.....	204	2,855 0 0	80	552 0 0	1,463	6,952 8 0	422 8 0	1,747	10,782 0 0

Amount of personal allowance on classification made in 1871, Rupees ...87—0—0
Since absorbed ... ... „ ...56—0—0

Balance.....31—0—0

PARTICULARS.

			Rs. As. P.
Bangaloro District,	Yelahanka ...	...	1—0—0
Túmkúr „	Kibbanhalli ...	...	1—0—0
Shimoga „	Honnali ...	...	2—0—0
Do „	Siralkoppa ...	...	3—0—0
Kadur „	Balur ...	...	2—0—0
Do „	Vastara ...	...	5—0—0
Chitaldroog „	Haribar ...	...	3—0—0
Mysore „	Mysore ...	...	2—0—0
Do „	Ashtagram ...	...	2—0—0
Hassan „	Manjarabad ...	...	5—0—0
Do „	Kikkeri ...	...	1—0—0
Do „	Maharajdurga	...	2—0—0
Do „	Nelligere ...	...	1—0—0
Do „	Arasikere ...	...	1—0—0
			31—0—0

HUZUR ANCHE OFFICE,
dated Bangalore, 19th March 1877.

M. AMRUTALINGAM,
Anche Bakshi.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 11th April 1877.

No. 1—FINL. 1, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD APRIL 1877.

ORDER.—With reference to this office order No. 12587—Finl. 701, dated 10th March 1877, the Chief Commissioner on the representation of the Anche Bakshi, as submitted in the foregoing letter, authorizes a re-distribution of the increases recently sanctioned by the Government of India, Foreign Department, in letter No. 505, G., dated 26th February 1877, to the Anche Mutsaddis of the taluk establishments, &c. amounting to Rs. 412—8—0, as marginally specified.

			Taluk Establishment, &c.				
No.	Present.	Rs.	No.	Proposed.	Rs.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Mutsaddi	40	1	Mutsaddi	40		
2	Do. at 30	60	5	Do. at 30	150	90	
5	Do. at 25	125	13	Do. at 25	325	200	
15	Do. at 20	300	14	Do. at 20	280	...	20
50	Do. at 15	750	70	Do. at 15	1,050	300	...
72	Do. at 10	720	101	Do. at 10	1,010	290	...
10	Do. at 8	80					80
49	Do. at 7½	367-8					367-8
204			204			880	
				Deduct Decrease...		467-8	467-8
				Net Increase ...		412-8	

The Deputy Accountant General is requested to insert this revised arrangement in the quarterly statement of changes in establishment for submission to Government of India.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Huzur Anche Bakshi.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 6457, dated Bangalore, 23rd March 1877.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 12567—700, dated 10th instant, I have the honor to state that as the transfer of funds from the Public Works to the Civil Budget of 1876—77 for the construction and repairs of Military buildings has been authoritatively deferred, with the concurrence of the Public Works Department, to the ensuing year, no re-appropriation of grants appears to be necessary in the Civil Budget of the current year.

In that for 1877—78 provision has been made as per margin by a corresponding deduction from the normal grant for Public Works. It only remains for the Public Works Department to make a similar reduction (if it has not already been made) in its Roads and Buildings' Budget for the year 1877—78.

A. 28 Military.		
For Original Works	...	8,500
Repairs	...	6,500
		15,000
28 B. ...	..	15,00,000
Deduct transferred to 28 A		15,000
		14,85,000

The rents of the Barr huts have hitherto been credited to a head styled "Barr Lines' Repair Fund," and those of Siledar Lines to "Siledar Stable Fund" to which the petty repairs have been charged. But from 1st April under the new arrangement the rents in both cases will be credited to Government under 18. Miscellaneous.

No. 77—FINL. 19, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the undermentioned officers for information and guidance, with reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 12567—Finl. 700, dated 10th March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Secretary and Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Military Assistant.
„ Examiner, P. W. A.
„ Dy. Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
13th April 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 624, dated 5th March 1877, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

No. 463—FINL. 1, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER.—In his letter above recorded, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, recurs to the recommendation made by him in February 1876, that rewards should be given for the destruction of snakes and other animals at the rates marginally noted.

Hyenas	2 Rs. each.
Wolves	1 Do.
Snakes	1 to 4 Annas.

2. From the statement compiled for the year 1876, it appears that the number of deaths of persons from these animals was, for the whole Province, as follows:—

Wolves	..	Nil.
Hyenas	..	2 (in Ashtagram Division.)
Snakes	..	127 (1 only in Bangalore where alone rewards are now given.)

The number of cattle killed is returned as follows:—

Wolves	Nundydroog Division	... ...	303
	Ashtagram Division	... ...	292
	Nagar Division	... ...	1,083
			1,678
Hyenas.	Nundydroog Division	... ...	13
	Nagar Division	.. ...	209
			222
Snakes.	Ashtagram Division	... ...	31
	Nagar Division	... ...	20
			51

3. The Chief Commissioner considers that there is no need to offer a reward for destroying hyenas and wolves unless they should increase in such numbers as to make it necessary for Government to help the people in exterminating them.

4. With regard to snakes, Colonel Pearse offers no suggestion as to the agency to be employed for the disbursement of the reward proposed, and it is not clear what means are available for the purpose, other than the Amildars of taluks.

The Chief Commissioner is disposed to consider that the measures should be confined to large towns where municipalities have been formed and that, as in Bangalore, the cost should be borne from municipal funds. In places where no such funds are available but for which the measure is deemed necessary by the Deputy Commissioner of the District owing to the locality being seriously infested by cobras or other venomous snakes, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to allot a suitable sum to be applied to the special purpose of their extermination.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 27th April 1877.

READ—

Docket No. 14, dated 20th April 1877, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

No. 1016—FINL. 12, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER.—The re-appropriation of Rs. 50 from the budget provision under the head "Reward for killing wild animals" to that of "Reward for apprehending offenders" in the Bangalore District is sanctioned.

2. To obviate frequent applications for re-appropriations of funds from one budget head to another, the Chief Commissioner directs that a quarterly statement, specifying the re-appropriations required, be in future submitted for his orders by Commissioners of Divisions, as soon as possible after the lapse of each quarter. The return for the 1st quarter will be due on the 1st July next.

Copy of these Proceedings will be communicated to the Judicial Commissioner for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions.
„ Judicial Commissioner.
„ Dy. Accountant General.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Season Reports.* Passing orders on the above.	No. 36—8, dated 5th April 1877.	..	...	1
3 to 4	*Return of destitute persons of the Mysore population from the Madras districts.* Passing orders on the subject and directing the issue of a letter to the Madras Government.	No 62—2, dated 5th April 1877.	...	...	2 to 4
5	Letter to Madras Government accordingly.	No. 174—1, dated 5th April 1877.	...	...	5
6 to 7	*Letter from the Honorable Col. Anderson, suggesting the necessity for some general orders regarding the disposal of the dead and other sanitary precautions.* Directing Deputy Commissioners to take effectual steps to prescribe the observance of such necessary rules as are indicated in the above.	No. 238—7, dated 7th April 1877.	...	...	6 to 7
8 to 9	*Additional peons employed to aid survey parties.* Passing orders as to the circumstances under which they should be entertained.	No. 353—2, dated 10th April 1877.	...	...	7
10 to 11	*Removal of Mysore people from the Bellary District.* Passing orders on a communication from Mr. Assistant Commissioner Mahomed Ali, reporting the action taken by him.	No. 359—6, dated 10th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part I, Genl. Index Nos. 7 to 8-9	8
12 to 13	*Taluk reports for the week ending 17th March 1877.* Pointing out discrepancies found in them to Commissioners of Divisions, District officers and President, Municipal Board.	No. 92, dated 12th April 1877.	...	...	9 to 10
14 to 15	*Minute, dated 6th instant by Sir Richard Temple, together with a Note on the present condition of relief affairs in Mysore.* Directing its circulation to heads of departments and publication in the Gazette.	No. 94, dated 12th April 1877.	...	...	11 to 12
16 to 17	*Construction of a made-road from Banavasi in North Canara to Sorab.* Calling for a report from Nagar Commissioner.	No. 111—14, dated 13th April 1877.	...	...	13 to 14
18 to 19	*Service Books.* Directing that they be kept in English in all departments excepting those of Taluk Amildars.	No. 443—13, dated 13th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part I, Genl. Nos. 3 to 4.	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
20 to 21	*Further Minute by Sir Richard Temple regarding condition of the Province and numbers of Mysore people in Madras Districts.* Communicating the above to heads of departments.	No. 133—1, dated 16th April 1877.	...	...	15 to 16
22	*Administration Report for* 1876—77. Calling upon heads of departments to furnish reports on the heads noted, together with the statistical returns.	No. 612—18, dated 16th April 1877.	...	...	17
23 to 24	*Destitute Children.* Circular orders relating to their care.	No. 671—19, dated 18th April 1877.	...	...	18
25 to 26	*Petition from one Keladi Appanna.* Forwarding it with instructions to Commissioner, Nagar Division.	No. 677—5, dated 18th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part I, "Genl." Index Nos. 1 to 2.	18
27	*Stationery for District Fund Offices.* Fixing a scale.	No. 149—13, dated 18th April 1877.	...	...	19 to 20
28	*Reports from Amildars for week ending 24th March* 1877. Reviewing the same.	No. 165—26, dated 20th April 1877.	...	...	21 to 23
29	*Colonel Puckle.* Order by Chief Commissioner on his departure.	No. 787—80, dated 20th April 1877.	...	...	23
30 to 31	*Feeding of cattle on prickly-pear in the Chitaldroog District.* Communicating copy to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, &c.	No. 888—27, dated 24th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part I, "Genl." Index Nos. 23 to 24.	24
32 to 33	*Condition Reports.* Communicating further orders to Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Divisions.	No. 187—41, dated 24th April 1877.	...	...	24
34 to 35	*Life Certificates.* Forwarding printed forms to District officers, for adoption.	No. 11, dated 25th April 1877.	...	...	25

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th April 1877.

READ—

Docket No.	468 of the 17th March 1877,	from	the Dy. Commissioner	of	the Chitaldroog	District.
,,	No. 1183, dated 18th do	from	do	of	Hassan	do
,,	No. 272, dated 19th do	from	do	of	Kadur	do
,,	No. 339, dated 19th do	from	do	of	Shimoga	do
,,	No. 3025-2048, dated 20th	from	do	of	Kolar	do
,,	No. 2023, dated 21st do	from	do	of	Bangalore	do
,,	No. 973, dated 21st do	from	do	of	Túmkúr	do
	Telegram dated 21st do	from	do	of	Mysore	do

No. 36—GENL. 8, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—On reviewing the season reports submitted with the dockets quoted above, the Chief Commissioner observes that the information furnished in the report for the Shimoga District is very meagre, and desires that more detailed information may be given in future returns.

2. In the report of the Kadur District, no information is given regarding the condition of the crops, &c. in the Tarikere and Banavar Taluks. This omission has been supplied from the weekly returns submitted by the Amildars direct to this office.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District remarks that he has received a report from the Amildar of Budihal to the effect that many of the coolies employed on the Timmanhalli tank repairs under the Irrigation Department have refused to work and have left the place, on the ground of the rates being very low. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to make further enquiries on the point, and report the result. At the same time, the Chief Engineer's attention is invited to it.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore telegraphs the report for his District weekly in a few words; but as detailed information is required for embodiment in the special famine reports submitted to India, the telegram should be carefully considered so as to supply the requisite information in as few well-chosen words as possible.

5. The number of deaths from cholera should be entered in the "Remarks" column of the return, which should be uniformly made up to midnight of Saturday, and submitted in time to reach this office on the succeeding Wednesday.

6. As the season reports will be relied upon as to the condition of the Districts, the Deputy Commissioners are requested to be good enough to see that they are very carefully considered and submitted punctually to this office in the terms of the Circular of the 27th instant No. 13172—291.

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
,, Chief Engineer of Mysore with reference to para 3.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th April 1877.

From the Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, Famine Relief No. 1118, dated Fort Saint George, 31st March 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th March 1877, No. 12926-48, and to forward, for your information, copy of the Proceedings of this Government thereon, with the request that the communication desired in paragraph 2 of the Proceedings may be made direct to the officers concerned, so that no inconvenience may arise in the matter.

Government of Madras, Financial Department, 31st March 1877, No. 1117, Famine Relief.

Read the following papers :—

Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, dated 8th March 1877, Nos. 986 & 987.

From Major T. G. CLARKE, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Bangalore, 19th March 1877, No. 12926-48-G.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 987 of the 8th instant (received only on the 16th idem), forwarding a proposal made by the Wynaad Planters' Association to the effect that the Mysore people who have migrated to the Wynaad should be employed on works in coffee estates and maintained by a joint contribution, of which four-fifths would be paid, in equal proportion, by the Madras and Mysore Governments, and inquiring whether the Chief Commissioner is prepared to join the Madras Government in accepting the proposal.

2. The proposal of the Planters' Association is made in a letter to the Collector of Malabar, dated the 21st January last, and from the tenor of this communication the Chief Commissioner infers that the Wynaad planters have since November last been urgent that the abundant labor supply should be utilized in the execution of needed public works in the Wynaad district. The subject appears to have since engaged the attention of the Government and of the Board of Revenue, and, though Mr. Saunders has not been furnished with any portion of this correspondence, he gathers that the proposal under reference is based on the circumstance that the laboring class and others from this Province have continued to migrate into the Wynaad after the means of employing them on estates had ceased.

3. The position, as the Chief Commissioner understands it, is this. The Wynaad is dependent, wholly or almost wholly, for its labor on the Mysore Province, and draws chiefly on the population of the Ashtagram Division, which adjoins it. The wages ordinarily given by the planters are 4 annas a day for an adult laborer, and, though some diminution has been made, it is believed, in this rate during the past season, the distress in the Province has led much larger numbers than usual to flock into the Wynaad. The coffee-picking season closes in January, and at that period large gangs of coolies were found returning to their villages; but, notwithstanding that no employment could be found for them, the Wynaad continued to attract considerable numbers of people who, in spite of every effort that was made by the local officers to dissuade them from proceeding, persisted in making their way into that district. The reason generally assigned by these people was that they could always get work in the Wynaad, and they evidently preferred that description of work to any that the local officers were willing and able to provide them with. They were assured that ample employment could be found for them in which they could earn reasonably good wages, and that the Government would support those who were unfit for labor at the relief kitchens; but, for reasons which could not be divined, they persistently rejected these offers, and up to last month parties of these emigrants continued to travel westward through the Mysore District. More recent reports shew, however, that these people have begun to return in large numbers, and, as the Government have been already informed, all practicable arrangements have been made to provide for their wants. Feeding kitchens have been established at regular stages along the main lines of road leading from the Wynaad as well as from Coorg, and special officers appointed to see that the people are properly cared for and assistance given in assigning work for those who are fit to labor.

4. The Chief Commissioner has no information as to what may be the numbers of Mysore "coolies" congergated in the Wynaad. The Association's letter was written in January last, since which time circumstances must have considerably altered, and unless inducements have been given to the people to remain it is more than probable that the bulk of them have now left the district.

5. It will be evident, however, to the Government that this Administration has no interest in lopting a course of action which will encourage those of its working population which are still in

Wynaad to remain there. It is of importance, on the contrary, that these people, who evidently belong to the agricultural classes of the population and do not constitute the ordinary labor supply of the Wynaad coffee estates, should return and find employment in the neighbourhood of their own houses until the cultivation season commences.

6. The proposal of the Association has reference solely to the employment of able-bodied persons among the emigrants, and for these, as I have already remarked, ample provision has been made, as the Government will be made aware by reference to column 7 of the enclosed condition statement of the Province for the week ending the 3rd instant. As regards, however, those of the Mysore population remaining in the Wynaad who are unfit for work, and from physical infirmity or other cause are dependent on charitable relief for their subsistence, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to give effect to the wishes which the Madras Government may desire to communicate, in accordance with the offer made, in paragraph 6 of my letter, No. 12335—G 44, dated 6th instant, to the address of the Chief Secretary.

Order thereon, 31st March 1877, No. 1117.

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore having consented to depute an officer to conduct back to Mysore all laborers belonging to that Province, who are without means of support in the districts attached to this Presidency, the Collectors of Malabar, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Salem, and the Commissioner of the Nilgiris, will be directed to ascertain, with as little delay as possible, the numbers and localities of all Mysore laborers within their respective districts, who have not the means of support or who have no guaranteed work upon an estate, afforded them by some responsible person, and inform the Mysore authorities. They will also warn the laborers that they must (except where they have a secured maintenance) prepare to return to their own country.

2. The Chief Commissioner will be requested to fix a day on which the laborers should be returned, communicating the same direct to the District authorities, who will after such communication open no relief works for Mysore laborers.

3. The Collector of Malabar will satisfy himself that estates which retain coolies have a sufficient stock of food-grains for supply to the laborers, who from the position of the estates cannot depend on any bazaar for their supplies.

4. He will also inform the Wynaad Planters' Association that the Chief Commissioner is unable for the reasons assigned by him, to accept their proposal.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

To The Collector of Malabar.
" " of Bellary.
" " of Cuddapah.
" " of North Arcot.
" " of Salem.
" Commissioner of the Nilgiris.
" Revenue (Famine) Department.
" Board of Revenue.

From the Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, No. 1119, dated Fort St. George, 31st March 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 12335—Genl. 44, dated the 6th March 1877, intimating the deputation of an officer of the Mysore Administration, to arrange, in communication with the Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, for the removal of all persons belonging to Mysore who may be receiving relief in the Taluks of Hindupur, Mudduksira and Pennacondah in that District.

2. I am to state with reference to my letter of this date No. 1118 that His Grace in Council will be obliged by your deputing an officer for similar duty to the Wynaad, and to the other bordering districts (to which also, as well as to Bellary, Mysore laborers have migrated in search of relief) to arrange for the removal of such persons; and His Grace trusts that you will direct measures to be taken to prevent any further migration of a similar character.

3. The Governor in Council observes that you object to any system of joint relief of distressed laborers and desire the return of these laborers to their own country. It will be seen from the Proceed-

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th April 1877.

No. 62—Genl. 2, dated Bangalore, 5th April 1877.

Order thereon.—In accordance with the request of His Grace the Governor in Council, the Collectors of Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem, and the Commissioner of the Nilgiris have been informed that the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts in Mysore which border Her Majesty's Territory, will arrange for the return of all destitute persons of the Mysore population, whose removal is desired, subject to the provisos contained in the order of the Madras Government under reference. The Chief Commissioner is unable to fix on any specific date on which this arrangement will have effect, as the action of the Deputy Commissioners must be necessarily dependent on the information they may receive from the Officers of the Madras Government; but Mr. Saunders desires that an Officer in each District may be warned to proceed, as soon as definite information has been furnished, to the locality that may be indicated, and take charge of all Mysore people who may be handed over to them. The Officer so deputed should be provided with funds proportioned to the numbers requiring to be removed, and should superintend their return into Mysore Territory, special arrangements being made for provisioning them at easy stages *en route*, and for their ultimate distribution to relief works or feeding kitchens if necessary, as circumstances may shew to be necessary.

Ordered, that the following letter be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions,
" Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog.
" " " Túmkúr.
" " " Kolar.
" " " Bangalore.
" " " Hassan.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
5th April 1877.

No. 174.
Genl. 1.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *5th April* 1877.

FROM

MAJOR T. G. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Adverting to your letters Nos. 1118 and 1119 of the 31st ultimo and the Proceedings of the Madras Government which accompanied the former, I am desired to enclose for the information of His Grace the Governor in Council, copy of an order issued to the local officers, for the purpose of effecting the withdrawal of such destitute persons belonging to this Province as may still be seeking relief in the adjoining districts.

2. From information very recently furnished by the Collector of Malabar to Sir R. Temple at his request the Chief Commissioner has learnt that there are no Mysore people now in that district "in need of relief." With the improved prospects afforded no doubt by the recent fall of rain these people are stated by the Collector to be all returning to their own country. The numbers who have resorted to the Wynaad and of whom there may still be some remaining are estimated by the same authority to be greater than usual; but as none of these is in need of relief Mr. Saunders presumes that any further action on his part is not called for and might indeed be deprecated in the interests of the employers of labor in that district, as an act of interference which might operate prejudicially in the matter of the labor supply hereafter or even now, inasmuch as the coolies who ordinarily find employ in the coffee estates are in the habit of returning for weeding operations during the present month.

3. Acting on this view in which, he feels assured, His Grace the Governor in Council will coincide the Chief Commissioner will take no steps, unless the event should prove such to be necessary, as regards the deputation of a special officer to the Wynaad. A copy of a letter addressed to the Collector on this date is annexed.

4. In respect of the other districts of the Madras Presidency, mentioned in your letters, the Collectors have been addressed from this office and informed that though no precise date can be fixed for the withdrawal simultaneously from all districts of such destitute prsons as may be still in them, the Deputy Commissioners have been authorized immediately on receipt of the information which will admit of their acting, to arrange for their prompt removal.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th April 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept. No. 414, dated Hirekeroor, 23rd March 1877.

I would suggest for consideration the necessity for some general orders regarding the disposal of the dead and on some other evident sanitary precautions.

2. It is a common practice when epidemics such as cholera prevail to bury very hastily in very shallow graves often in the dry beds of tanks, always of course near villages for convenience sake, the dry bed of a tank is selected as the softest soil. There are now many strangers wandering about the country who are particularly liable to cholera and other diseases from their often enfeebled condition, and when these happen to die, a minimum of trouble is taken in disposing of their remains.

3. In the first place I would suggest that a general order be issued positively prohibiting burying in the beds or on the bunds of tanks, in the banks or beds of streams or within a certain moderate distance of habitations say 100 yards, and that all graves be required to be at least 3 feet or two cubits deep. All burning of dead bodies within say 100 yards of water be forbidden and that perfect burning of the body and of all rags or cloths on it be enjoined. The burning is often very imperfectly performed and rags and cloths which were on the dead body are often left littering about and find their way into the water which is not advisable in any case, much less in cases of deaths by cholera. It is the common practice as is well known to burn bodies near the water of rivers and tanks.

4. I would also suggest that people be prohibited from easing themselves on the banks and in the beds of streams and tanks. Any one may see people doing this on the margin of water affording their own drinking supply ; they would argue that as every one else did the same they themselves could add little to the evil if there was any, which probably had never occurred to them.

5. Farther it is a common thing to see dead and putrifying bodies of animals in the beds of streams and tanks they have found their way to water and then died ; any animals so dying should be required to be at once removed.

6. The Patels of villages should be held responsible for the due execution of whatever orders may be given on the above subjects.

7. When an inhabitant of a village dies, the friends and relations may to some extent be expected to see that decent disposal of the remains, according to their ideas, is carried out; but in case of wandering strangers dying very little trouble is taken, as the Dhers or Holeru are not likely to be paid for their trouble. I would suggest that an allowance of four annas be made to the Holeru for each burial of a stranger ; regarding the fact of such a burial having occurred there could be I imagine no doubt as the death would require to be reported.

8. It would be very desirable that a proper selection of burying grounds for every village be made, but the present time is hardly suitable for that purpose ; it might, however, be advisable to go so far as to prohibit burying and burning in the places above indicated, as well as to direct the most simple sanitary precautions above described ; in each case the measures proposed have been suggested by most unpleasant facts which have recently come under my own observation some in Mysore and some not in Mysore.

No. 238—Genl. 7, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

Order thereon.—The facts noticed by the Honorable Colonel Anderson make it evident that there is much negligence on the part of the taluk and village authorities in respect of the enforcement of the most ordinary conservancy arrangements as regards the disposal of dead bodies, and the thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to that officer for bringing the facts which have come under his own observation to notice at the present time.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires that the Deputy Commissioners will take effectual steps to prescribe the observance of such necessary rules as are indicated in the above letter, and to enforce their observance upon the heads of villages and upon the Taluk and Police officers who are immediately responsible for seeing that they are duly carried out.

3. The Chief Commissioner proposes to lay down a few simple rules for the guidance of taluk and village officers, in enforcing conservancy arrangements.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ President, Municipal Board.
„ Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.

READ—

Nagar Division Commissioner's dockets Nos. 820—180, 831—182, and 887—199, dated 6th, 9th and 29th December 1876, respectively.

Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 1716, dated 20th December 1876.

No. 353—GENL. 2, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—Under existing orders, the Commissioners have been authorized to employ additional peons to aid survey parties engaged in measuring operations. This aid consists, the Chief Commissioner understands, in the conveyance of the daily tappal to and from the nearest post town, and in carrying money remittances from taluk headquarters. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner expresses his opinion that for these purposes two extra peons to each party should suffice, unless for exceptional reasons, which should be explained, it should be found necessary to increase the number. The ordinary taluk establishment will in such cases be entirely relieved of the duty of conveying the tappals and money remittances to the officers in charge.

2. In the case of classing and settlement parties engaged in a taluk, the taluk establishment should ordinarily suffice to meet the requirements of the officers in charge; but where the Commissioners should consider that the services of the ordinary establishment cannot be made available, two extra peons may be specially entertained and placed at the disposal of the Survey Department.

The temporary peons should be withdrawn as soon as the special service for which they are required has been completed.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Nagar Division.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.
„ Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nundydroog Divisions,
for information and guidance.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
10th April 1877.

From Mr. Mahomed Ali, 1st Assistant Commissioner, Chikballapur Sub-Division, Kolar District,
To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 93, dated Chikballapur, 26th March 1877.

I have the honor to state that, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 804' dated the 10th instant, I proceeded with all possible despatch to Pennacondah, the head-quarters of Mr' Ross, Head Assistant to the Collector of Bellary, and had an interview with him as directed. He assured me that to the best of his knowledge there were no Mysore subjects in any of the Taluks of Pennacondah, Hindupoor and Madaksira, which forms his Sub-division, either on relief works, pauper camp, or at the public kitchens ; but to make matters more certain he promised to ascertain from the Tahsildars of the respective taluks above mentioned, and as he received their replies he furnished me with the information afforded.

2. In his demi-official marked A., Mr. Ross pointed out that he found three or four Mysore subjects in the pauper camp at Pennacondah and that I might take them off the Sheristadar's hands. The Sheristadar produced three persons, but two of them, on enquiry, turned out to be the subjects of Her Majesty belonging to the Pennacondah Taluk and were therefore re-admitted by him ; *vide* Sheristadar's note marked B. The remaining one man was proved to have emigrated from the Pavagada Taluk of the Chitaldroog District with his wife and two children whom he afterwards produced. These were sent back with sufficient provisions for their journey with an order to the Amildar of Pavagada intimating that as they appeared to be quite strong enough to earn their livelihood, they should be employed on some relief work near their own village.

3. Letter marked C. from Mr. Ross would shew that there were no Mysore subjects on relief works in the Hindupoor Taluk, but that there are 33 Mysore paupers at the pauper camp in that taluk as per list E., and " they are in a very reduced condition and unfit to travel back to their own villages." It having been clearly expressed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 12327—G. 243, dated 6th instant, that " only such as were capable of being moved" were only to be deported to their homes, I had no alternative but to leave them where they are, lest they may die from the shock of the journey which however small would nevertheless shake their weak and emaciated frames.

4. Note marked D. from Mr. Ross would shew that there are no Mysore subjects either on relief works or at the pauper camp in the Madaksira Taluk.

5. Out of Rs. 500 advanced to me to meet emergent requirements of this mission, only one rupee has been spent in deporting the man, his wife, and two children mentioned in para 2, and the remaining 499 Rs. have been returned to the Kolar District Treasury.

6. Having nothing more to do in the Pennacondah division of the Bellary District where I had been deputed by the Chief Commissioner to supervise the return of the Mysore subjects to their own country, I returned to my head-quarters and assumed charge of my Sub-divisional office from Mr. S. Venkat Vardaiengar, M. L., on the forenoon of the 26th instant.

No 359—Genl. 6, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1877.

Order.—The Assistant Commissioner deputed from the Kolar District to supervise the withdrawal of Mysore people stated to have congregated in large numbers in the three Taluks of Pennacondah, Hindupoor and Madaksira, as ordered in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 12327—Genl. 245, dated 6th March 1877, has ascertained that there were in all 34 emigrants from Mysore in receipt of relief in these taluks. Of these one man was found at Pennacondah and 33 at the pauper camp at Hindupoor.

2. Mr. Mahomed Ali should have personally inspected the Mysore people at Hindupoor, and ascertained for himself, whether they were capable or not of being removed by carts or otherwise to the nearest Mysore kitchen. This duty must now be carried out and may be entrusted to the Amildar of Goribidnur Taluk. The removal should be effected only of course if it can be done without risk to life.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division,
returning the enclosures.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 12th April 1877.

READ—

Taluk Reports for the week ending 17th March 1877.

No. 92, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER.—The figures having been tabulated in this office, discrepancies as noted below have been observed.

2. The total number of works under Revenue officers during that period is 1,780 or 125 more than in the previous week shewn districtwar in the margin. From the report received from the President, Municipal Board, Mysore, three works are stated to be in progress under their orders, giving employment to a daily average of 196 persons but no amount is shewn as having been either sanctioned or expended for the purpose. This requires explanation, and the rectification of the omission in the next return.

Bangalore	59
Kolar	20
Túmkúr	3
Mysore	11
Hassan	3
Kadur	18
Chitaldroog	13
	127
Deduct decrease in the Mysore Municipality	2
Net increase	125

3. The daily average number of persons employed on works under Revenue officers was 38,512 as against 36,600 in the previous week, shewing an increase of 1,912. The greatest increase was in the Kolar District, where there was a corresponding increase in the number of works. But in the Bangalore District there was an increase of 59 works and a decrease of 1,237 in the number of coolies employed, chiefly in the Devanhalli, Doddballapur and Kankanhalli Taluks. This requires explanation.

4. In the report of the Channagiri Taluk Rs 1,240—13—11 only are entered as having been sanctioned for District Fund works up to 17th March 1877 as against Rs. 12,241 of the previous week; this is presumably a clerical error and has been corrected in this office. Again in the report of the Honnali Taluk for the week ending 10th March Rs. 12,800 were entered under the head 'Total amount sanctioned for works'; but in the return under review Rs 12,742 only have been entered. The report of the Chikmagalur Taluk shews a decrease of 2,000 in the total amount sanctioned for works; the Amildar states that the amount was deducted as it had to be expended during the next year. If this was the case the amount ought not to have been included in the previous week's return.

5. The total expenditure on the above works during the week was Rs. 31,318 as specified in the margin. In the report of the Mulbagal Taluk, the amount is entered at Rs. 9,790. It should however be Rs. 10,390. The report of the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk similarly shews Rs. 6,910, whereas Rs. 7,037 were shewn in the previous week's return. In the report of the Hassan Taluk Rs. 2,185 are shewn, as against 2,625 entered in the last week's report.

Bangalore District	10,348
Kolar do.	5,222
Túmkúr do.	4,555
Mysore do.	1,690
Hassan do.	1,472
Shimoga do.	
Channagiri and Honnali Taluks only	727
Kadur District	2,501
Chitaldroog District	3,871
Bangalore Municipality	932
Total	31,318

6. The earnest attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned is invited to these preventible errors and discrepancies, and they are requested to issue very stringent orders on the subject so as to prevent a recurrence of them; the statistics that are called for by the Government of India have to be based on the taluk returns, and it should be clearly explained to Amildars that they will be personally held responsible for the accuracy of the figures entered in their respective reports.

7. The daily average number of persons relieved at kitchens and camps in the same period was 46,861 or 9,500 more than in the previous week, the greatest increase and

decrease being 8,175 and 2,524 in the Túmkúr and Bangalore Districts respectively. In the report of the Chamrajnagar Taluk for the previous week Rs. 7 only were shewn as expended up to 10th March, for gratuitous relief, and the same figure is put down in the present report, thus shewing that there was no expenditure during the week under review; but 61 persons are entered as having been daily fed in the kitchens in that taluk. These discrepancies require careful explanation.

8. The amount of private subscriptions is not separately shewn in some of the taluk reports. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners is drawn to para 9 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 468, dated 13th March 1877, on this subject.

9. The Bangalore Amildar reports that 7 road-side kitchens have been established in his taluk, but no particulars are given with regard to the amount sanctioned or expended and the daily average number of persons relieved. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore will call on the officer or officers under whose supervision the kitchens are, to submit a weekly report to this Office in the form already prescribed, closing the same up to midnight of Saturday.

10. The total expenditure for gratuitous relief shews an increase of Rs. 16,537. The expenditure in the Devanhalli Taluk is entered at Rs. 1,468—9—10 instead of Rs. 1,471—9—10. The Amildar of the Chikballapur Taluk gives only the expenditure incurred during the week, and not the total amount of expenditure up to 17th March, which is what is required.

11. The figures given in the report received from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District and in those received from the Taluks for the week do not tally with each other as shewn in the margin. Again, by adding up the figures entered against each taluk in the District report in column 6, the total is found to be Rs. 59,923—8—8 and not Rs. 60,128—8—8 as stated by the Deputy Commissioner. The figures given in the District report with the exception of the aggregate of column 6 have been adopted in the Provincial report, and the Deputy Commissioner is requested to furnish needful explanations.

Taluks.	No. of works on contract.				No. of Miscellaneous works carried out departmentally.		Daily average No. of coolies employed on works under Revenue Officers.		Expenditure for District Fund works under Revenue Officers.		Total Amount sanctioned for works under Revenue Officers.	
	Roads.		Tanks.									
	As per District report.	As per Taluk report.	As per District report.	Taluk report.	District report.	Taluk report.	District report.	Taluk report.	District report.	Taluk report.	District report.	Taluk report.
Talkad ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	60,128—8—8	59,923—8—8
Malvalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,224	2,234		
Maadya ...	...	...	19	3	...	...	153	154	...	...		
Yedatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,073	2,116		
Nanjangúd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	31	...	...		

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To —The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ President, Municipal Board, Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 12th April 1877.

From C. Bernard, Esq., C. S. I., Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, To Major Tredway Clarke, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 180, dated Bangalore, 7 April 1877.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a Note, on the present condition of relief affairs in Mysore.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Bangalore, 6th April 1877.

I have again enquired into the state of relief affairs in the Mysore Province. I find that the total numbers on relief are now 116,000, equal to about 2 per cent of the total population of Mysore, or about 3¼ per cent of the population of its distressed tracts. An unusually large number of Mysore people had emigrated to the coffee districts, and though they are now coming back, yet for some months they obtained subsistence by working on the plantations. When the failure of season, which is now going on for the third year consecutively, is remembered, these numbers appear very moderate and shew—firstly, that the people must be in good condition and must have some self-sustaining power, and secondly, that the authorities are administering relief very carefully and economically.

2. The results of relief administration in Mysore still compare favorably with the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency,—namely the Ceded Districts and Kurnool—even after all the economy and reduction which have been introduced into those districts.

The laborers on the relief works are all employed on piece work at rates somewhat cheaper than the piece work rates of the P. W. D. in ordinary years. They can earn in this way enough to support themselves and they are in fairly good physical condition. Their earnings on piece work are estimated to amount to two annas per diem for adult men. The people who receive gratuitous relief at the relief centres do a certain amount of light work. From the helpless poor, who are relieved at their villages through the agency of the Patels (village headmen) no work of any kind is exacted.

4. I am still of the opinion expressed in my Minute dated the 14th February, that the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner may be satisfied with the progress of relief affairs in the Province of Mysore. Already favorable rain has (1st April) fallen over the whole Province; prices have fallen; and the people are taking courage.

Present Condition of Relief Affairs in Mysore.

Since Sir Richard Temple was in Mysore last, the following changes have occurred in the relief operations and their results:—

(1.) The distressed Districts are much the same as before stated except that severe distress has declared itself in the northern taluks of the Mysore District.

(2.) The number of laborers on the relief works has increased somewhat, and so also have the numbers on charitable relief, thus:—

Name of District.	Total number on relief works.		Number on charitable relief.		Total on all relief.	
	January.	15th March.	January.	15th March.	January.	15th March.
Bangalore	13,000	18,200	11,500	10,300	24,500	28,500
Municipality ...	...	1,000	...	6,200	...	7,200
Kolar	8,500	8,700	3,700	4,200	12,200	12,900
Túmkúr	8,900	10,600	2,100	18,200	11,000	28,800
Mysore	5,500	9,800	3,700	1,900	9,200	11,700
Municipality ...	...	200	...	1,600	...	1,800
Hassan	9,700	7,100	4,200	1,400	13,900	8,500
Shimoga	1,200	3,200	1,500	300	2,700	3,500
Kadur	6,300	3,000	1,400	800	7,700	3,800
Chitaldroog	6,000	7,800	1,800	1,800	7,800	9,600
	59,100	69,600	29,900	46,700	89,000	116,300

(3.) Some of the increase is said to be due to the efficient village relief that is now being carried out. The Munsiffs and Civil Court establishments are now employed on relief work now that their ordinary business is so slack, for each distressed taluk a sufficient relief staff has been appointed ; villages are really visited and Patels (village headmen) are kept up to their duty by responsible officers, whose weekly diaries shew what is being done and how useful the village relief is.

(4.) Ample number of relief works are open and ready to be open in every District of the Province.

(5.) The importations of grain by railway into the Mysore Province has gone on increasing ; they average 330 tons a day in January ; they were 530 tons a day during the last week of March. Since the rain of Sunday (1st April) prices are cheaper and importations have somewhat slackened. Of this total only about 30 tons a day as yet comes by the Negapatam route.

2. The Mysore Government issues every Monday a short progress report with tables shewing the progress of relief operations during the week. These reports contain all necessary information as to the condition of the people and as to relief operations.

3. I may note that Colonel Chrystie, Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, has recently been on tour in Chitaldroog. He tells me that he saw no emaciated people save in the relief kitchens, that the physical condition of the people on the relief works is good, and that in some cases his officers were unable to get labor for tank repairs which they wanted to carry out.

No. 94, Genl. dated Bangalore, 12th April 1877.

Ordered to be printed and communicated to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Chief Engineer, P. W. D., and Heads of Departments, for information.

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
„ Heads of Departments.
„ Compiler of the Mysore Gazette, for publication in Gazette.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 15th April 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 418, dated Dharwar Districts, Camp Housbhavi, 24th March 1877.

At paras 30 to 34 of my letter No. 309 of the 25th March 1871, on the subject of the revision of assessment of the Sorab Taluk of the Shimoga District, I brought forward the subject of communications and prominently urged the construction of a made-road from Banavasi in North Canara to Sorab and from Siddapur in North Canara to Sorab.

2. Sirsi in North Canara is a place of great trade ; it is on the great line of traffic from Hooblee, the centre of the S. M. country cotton trade, to Kumpta on the coast ; tens of thousands of carts pass through Sirsi every fair season conveying cotton to the coast and return on the up journey with light loads and often so far unladen, desiring to make the return journey quickly and not caring to wait for loads or to burden themselves with heavy loads up the ghats ; at Sirsi they will pick up any light load which can be quickly obtained and carry on to Hooblee where there is a great and constant demand for grain, sugar and indeed every article of produce ; it therefore appeared to me that the opening communication between the north-western districts of Mysore and Sirsi by the shortest route, which was that by Banavasi, was of primary importance. From Sirsi to Banavasi there is a good "Provincial" road which has been extended to the Mysore frontier. From the frontier to Sorab, a distance of about 10 to 12 miles, there is no road at all ; I have taken loaded carts through, but there were some very bad bits requiring the aid of men to get carts over, and it cannot be considered a line available for ordinary traffic. Most of the ground passed over is hard and sound, a total distance of a mile or at most two is bad ground, rice fields, &c. and would require a good deal to be done to make it fairly passable. The river Varda has to be passed, but during the fair season that presents no obstacle.

3. From Sorab to Siddapur was the other line of which the construction was proposed, there was a fairly passable track and some trade always existed on that line ; locally the construction of that line found most favor as trade existed by it with Siddapur and little or none existed with Banavasi on account of its inaccessibility.

4. When . first brought this subject forward in 1870, the alleged want of funds presented a difficulty, but the settlement of Sorab in 1871 provided large resources from local funds, and the settlement of Shikarpur in the following years added to them.

5. I always advocated the Sorab and Banavasi line for first construction as the easiest and quickest made ; but the Sorab and Siddapur line obtained the preference and was directed to be made some four or five years ago, with a continuation through Siralkoppa, 10 miles east of Sorab, the largest market and place of trade in the country round, to Herekerur in the Dharwar Collectorate, also a large place of trade and on the direct made-road to Harihar and thence to Bellary.

6. The present state of these two roads is as follows :—

The Sorab and Banavasi portion falling in Mysore (say 11 miles) is totally uncommenced, it has not been even lined out, though a very few days would do this, and Mr. Cuningham, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sorab Taluk, has for the last two years informed me that he hoped to get it done immediately. The local cess would have provided ample funds and nothing has ever been spent from them in this direction though the villages are populous and contribute largely.

7. The Siddapur and Sorab road is well made in Canara from Siddapur up to the Mysore frontier, a distance of some 6 miles, and is in good order ; there a break occurs in consequence of the spot where the river Varda is to be bridged not being decided on ; regarding this I believe considerable controversy has occurred, the road on the west bank leads to a place where there is no feasible crossing in the bed of the river, and a detour by a most indifferent track is made to a place where descent into the river is easy. I would advocate this track being made into a good road and that the banks be well sloped, a bridge will be a very expensive affair and years may elapse before one is made ; in the meantime a fairly sloped crossing will meet all wants in the fair season, the bed being sound, with a ferry in the rains, this I think I was informed had been provided for.

8. From the east bank of the river to Sorab, about 8 miles, the road is made and is good ; thence to Siralkoppa the road is good ; from Siralkoppa to the Dharwar frontier about 6 miles the road has been made, but is now in a terribly bad state cut to pieces by traffic with ruts a foot deep ; from the Dharwar frontier to Herekerur a distance of 4 miles it was in parts similarly cut up, regarding this I am going to address the Collector of Dharwar. About one mile from the Dharwar frontier, in Mysore, and about half a mile from the village of Sunnadkoppa I observed a culvert which had never been made ; there was a deep cut across the road and a detour was necessary to get round it.

9. At this conjuncture the good condition of this road is of the very first importance. It is a main line of import of grain from the coast and the malnad to Harihar and the north of Chitaldroog ; it is in a way passable now, but will not be so after rain has fallen; there are large stores of grain on the west coast and in the malnad markets which are being leisurely imported inland ; it is of the greatest importance that this stream of imports should continue unimpeded by obstacles in the roads till the crops of next monsoon are seen to be safe ; there are doubtless considerable stores of grain in the inland depôts and in the hands of the ryots, but these will cease to come out into the market if any hindrance occurs to the influx of imports and a great and ruinous rise of prices will result about the opening of the monsoon, this I fear must occur to some extent; let all possible be done, as the rains must check the import trade ; but still much alleviation to the evil may be afforded by improvement of communications where it is possible, and here certainly there is much room for improvement.

10. No very great expence is required to do all that is necessary ; a sum of Rs. 2,500 would probably suffice to put the whole road in Mysore from the Canara to the Dharwar frontier, a distance of about 24 miles ; into sufficiently good order, as little requires to be done except at the Varda crossing and between Siralkoppa and the Dharwar frontier, a distance of only about 6 miles.

11. I would farther recommend the immediate taking in hand of the Sorab and Banavasi road ; it would, as Mr. Cuningham informed me, have been of incalculable use, had it existed in this season; as a direct line of import from Sirsi to Sorab, whence transit to the eastward is free and open, it will always be a line of importance as the most direct route between the two places, the distance being 9 miles or about one fourth less than by Siddapur ; it is also of importance clearly to open more lines of import than one. The road from Sirsi to Banavasi is far superior to that from Sirsi to Siddapur. If this line was marked out at once, the work might be very shortly proceeded with, as parts of the existing track are very sound and good. I should suppose that about Rs. 2,500 would suffice to open the road to cart traffic and join it on to the already cons tructed part in Canara.

12. It has always appeared to me that the most critical time will be about the commencement of the rains, when the prospects of the coming season are unknown, and the decrease or even cessation of imports creating a panic among holders of grain may send up prices to heights hitherto unknown. What I have above proposed may tend to alleviate this difficulty, and I beg to propose it to the consideration of the Chief Commissioner. At all events what is done will be a useful employment of labor on works not only of benefit at the present conjuncture but in the far future.

No. 111—Genl. 14, dated Bangalore, 13th April 1877.

Ordered, that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, and the Chief Engineer, Department Public Works.

2. The Commissioner is requested to explain the grounds on which the Anavatti-Siralkoppa line has been preferred to that connecting Sirsi with Banavasi and Sorab, and to report what measures he would propose for expediting the connection of Siddapur with Sorab, Siralkoppa and Hirekerur in the Dharwar Collectorate.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 16th April 1877.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Circular No. 2924, dated Simla, the 19th September 1876.

It being desirable that the Service Books prescribed in Section 69 of the Civil Pension Code should be kept in English and not in the Vernacular, the Governor General in Council desires to be informed whether there will be any difficulty in carrying out the arrangement, and whether these Service Books are not for the most part kept in English already.

No. 443—GENL. 13, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER.—In continuation of Proceedings No. 7554—Genl. 145, dated 1st November 1876, the Chief Commissioner observes that, excepting in the Offices of the Taluk Amildars whose establishments have not the means of preparing the Service Registers of Government servants otherwise than in the Vernacular, these Registers be kept in all other Offices and Departments in English.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Judicial Commissioner.
" Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.
" Inspector General of Police.
" Military Assistant.
" Survey, Settlement and Inam Commissioner.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Superintendent, Mysore Government Press.

From C. Bernard, Esq., C. S. I., Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, To Major Tredway Clarke, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Mysore, No. 178, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the emigration of people from the Mysore Province to the relief institutions in Madras districts, together with my Note on the subject.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Bangalore, 6th April 1877.

I have while at Bangalore investigated the facts regarding the emigration of people from the Mysore Province to the relief works and relief houses in British districts of the Madras Presidency. At one time there were some, perhaps many, thousands of Mysore people on the relief works in the Bellary and Cuddapah districts; and there were large bodies of Mysore laborers in the coffee districts of the Wynaad. Immigrant laborers from Mysore do indeed yearly flock to the coffee districts and do much useful work there. This year by reason of the scarcity double the usual number emigrated to the Wynaad, and as the coffee crop was short there was less than the usual quantity of work to be done.

2. In my Minute No. XXXVII, dated 16th February, I expressed my opinion that the distressed people of Mysore could be relieved by the Mysore Government which had made adequate provision to that end; and I advised that such people should, after receiving temporary relief, be sent back under proper arrangements to their homes.

3. If there were still at this time any considerable number of Mysore people receiving or needing relief in British districts, then I should advise that the Chief Commissioner's offer to depute an officer, who would take over such refugees, should at once be accepted, for there is no reason why the British treasury should be burdened with the support of distressed persons from neighbouring States, which are both able and willing to relieve their own people.

4. But as matters now stand there seems no present need for action. The Wynaad cooly question is settling itself; for the Collector reports* that the Mysore immigrants are returning to their homes. It is probable that while they were in the Wynaad they had earnings or other means of supporting themselves at least until they could recross the Mysore frontier.

*See the appended note.

5. In Bellary and Cuddapah the number of Mysoreans appears comparatively trifling. On the borders between provinces like Bellary and Mysore there will always be some interchange of population

in times like this, and the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division recently learnt that several hundreds of British subjects from the Pennacondah division had come to the relief centres in Kolar and Bangalore, having fled from their home by reason of the cholera which was there raging.

6. Although there is no present need for action, yet, if hereafter there should be any large gathering of Mysore people on relief works or at relief centres, I consider that early intimation should be given to the local officers in Mysore so that the Mysore authorities might promptly take over and relieve their own people, as indeed they are very ready and able to do.

Mysore people in the Madras distressed districts,—dated Bangalore, 2nd April 1877.

The case now stands on this wise :—Mysore declined to pay the charges which Madras might incur in relieving Mysore immigrants either by relief wages or otherwise. But Mysore offered to send and fetch back her people. Accordingly an Assistant Commissioner was sent from Kolar to Pennacondah to fetch back Mysore people who might be on the Bellary works. But none were found in Pennacondah and only 35 in the other taluks, so the Assistant Commissioner came back empty.

2. It was about Pennacondah that the question first arose. Subsequently Madras represented that Mysore people were surging over into Coimbatore, and specially that large numbers* of people who had gone to the Wynaad for employment on the coffee estates, were now practically on the hands of the Madras Government; for there was no coffee labor to be had and the people seemed disinclined to go back to Mysore. The correspondence between the Collector and the planters shews that there is much want of roads in the Wynaad, and the present is considered a favorable opportunity of getting these roads made. The Madras Government enquired whether Mysore would contribute one third the cost of these roads, on the ground that Mysore poor would be employed thereon and sustained thereby. Mysore declined the offer, because she too had plenty of good relief works waiting to be done, and on which in some places work-people would not come. At the same time Mysore repeated the expression of her readiness to send and fetch her people home.

Note.— In the correspondence the Collector of Malabar offers no estimate of the number of these immigrant Mysoreans. But at Madras the figure was stated (no doubt roughly) at sixty thousand. We telegraphed yesterday to know what was the Collector's estimate of the numbers.*

3. Madras has now replied asking that Mysore would at once send officers to send back her people from the Wynaad, Coimbatore, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has begged that Mysore will take steps to prevent her people immigrating into Madras country for the future.

4. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore is now ready to send officers and will do so. The largest number of his truants are said to be in the Wynaad, he has works close to the border to employ them, and he has relief houses along the road whereat the returning emigrants can be fed as they come along. But he anticipates that many of them will be quite unwilling to come back if they can get easy, highly paid work in the Wynaad. He foresees too that there will be difficulty and there may be loss to the coffee interest if emigration from Mysore into the Wynaad is permanently checked or restricted. The Chief Commissioner has suggested that the Wynaad authorities should decide which Mysore people ought to be sent back home, and which should be kept.

Bangalore, 6th April 1877.

P. S.—After the foregoing paragraphs were written telegrams were sent by Sir Richard Temple's order, to the Collectors of Malabar, Bellary and Cuddapah asking for an estimate of the number of Mysoreans needing relief in the Wynaad, in Bellary and in Cuddapah. The Collector of Malabar replied (3rd April) that "no Mysore people in Wynaad now need relief. They are returning already to "Mysore and all say they intend returning as crops and prospects have improved at home." The Collector of Bellary replied that he estimated "the Mysoreans on relief works and receiving gratuitous "relief at not more than a few hundreds." The Collector of Cuddapah replied that he could "form no estimate," as he had "no data."

No. 133—Genl. 1, dated Bangalore, 16th April 1877.

Ordered to be communicated to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Chief Engineer, D. P. W. for information, in continuation of order No. 94, G. of the 12th instant.

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To.—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Chief Engineer, D. P. W.
" Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in the Gazette.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 16th April 1877.

No. 612—Genl. 18, dated Bangalore, 16th April 1877.

Order.—With a view to facilitate the early compilation in this office of the Provincial Administration Report for 1876—77, _____ is requested to submit to this office, as early as possible, a brief but comprehensive report of the operations of the past year under the heads noted in the annexed list, together with the statistical returns connected therewith.

Part I.

General Summary.

Part II.

I—Political.
Changes in the Administration.

II.—Administration of the Land.
1. Surveys.
2. Settlements (Revenue and Inam.)
3. Waste lands.

III.—Protection.
1. Legislating Authority.
2. Police.
3. Criminal Justice.
4. Prisons.
5. Civil Justice.
6. Registration.
7. Municipal Administration.
8. Military.

IV.—Production and Distribution.
1. Weather.
2. Crops.
3. Agricultural Stock.
4. Horticulture (Government Experimental Farm and Government Gardens.)
5. Forests.
6. Mines and Quarries.
7. Manufactures.
8. Trade.
9. Public Works.
10. Irrigation.
11. Post Office.

V.—Revenue and Finance.
1. *Imperial Revenue and Finance.*
(*a.*) Land Revenue.
(*b.*) Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.
(*c*) Forests.
(*d.*) Abkari.
(*e.*) Customs and Sayer.
(*f.*) Assessed Taxes.
(*g*) Salt Pans.
(*h.*) Stamps.
(*i.*) Post Office.
(*j.*) Law and Justice.
(*k.*) Police.
(*l.*) Public Works.
(*m.*) Mint.
(*n.*) Miscellaneous.

2. *Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.*
(*a*) Local Funds.
(*b.*) Municipal Revenue.

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.
1. Births and Deaths.
2. Emigration.
3. Medical Relief.
4. Vaccination.

VII.—Instruction.
1. Education.
2. Literature.

IX.—Miscellaneous.
1. Ecclesiastical.
2. Muzrayi.

2. To avoid delay, which must necessarily occur in the simultaneous submission of all the reports due by each officer, it is requested that the report on each section as it is ready, in the order above denoted, be forwarded to this office with the statements appertaining thereto.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions, with the whole list.

„ Survey and Inam Commissioner	...*II.*	1 and 2.
„ Judicial Commissioner... ...	*III.*	1 to 5.
„ Inspector General of Registration.	*III.*	6.
„ Military Assistant.	*III.*	8.
„ Director of Government Gardens.	...*IV.*	4.
„ Conservator of Forests. ...	...*IV.*	5.
„ Chief Engineer and Secretary, D. P. W.	...*IV.*	9 and 10.
„ Anche Bakshi.	...*IV.*	11 and *V* 1 (*i.*)
„ Deputy Accountant General. ...	... *V.*	1 and 2.
„ „ Surgeon General, I. M. D.	*VI.*	1, 3, and 4.
„ Director of Public Instruction. ...	*VII.*	1 and 2.
„ Superintendent of Missions, Bangalore.	*IX.*	1.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th April 1877.

READ—

Letter from Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 11, dated 7th April 1877, and enclosure.

No. 671—GENL. 19, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER.—The Kolar Deputy Commissioner's communication, to which the above letter gives cover, contains no particulars as to the number of children who are stated to have been left destitute without relatives or friends to take care of them.

2. On a similar reference made by the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore in January last, it was remarked that the establishment of an asylum to meet such cases was premature, and was calculated to aggravate the evil which it was desired to remedy.

3. It is obvious that no measures should be taken to encourage the desertion of children by their parents, in order to throw them upon the hands of Government. But in all cases where the Deputy Commissioners of Districts are able to satisfy themselves that the children left to be provided for at Government kitchens have no relatives or friends upon whom their support should be made obligatory, the Chief Commissioner is prepared to authorize, for the present, special arrangements being made at each District head-quarters for their being properly cared for. The nature of those arrangements can best be determined by the local officers. If the children are numerous, they should be placed under one roof, and in the care of a trustworthy person, such funds being provided as may be found necessary for the purpose. But it will be preferable as a rule to assign the children to the care of individuals who may be willing to bring them up, in their own homes, on the payment of a moderate monthly grant, the amount of which should be reported for sanction, and under due securities that their charges shall be duly cared for, until they grow up or be in the meanwhile reclaimed.

4. A list of all children to whom the provisions of this order may be made applicable, should be prepared, shewing particulars as to caste, parentage (if ascertainable), sex, age, and the circumstances of their becoming Government foundlings should be entered. To these particulars should be added, such description of each child, as will serve as a means of future identification.

5. The charges incurred under this authority should be entered on separate bills monthly, and paid on the Deputy Commissioner's audit, the cost being debitable for the present to the famine relief grants.

T. CLARKE, *Offg. Secretary*

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" " Ashtagram Division.
" " Nagar Division.
" Dy. Commissioners, Bangalore and Kolar Districts.
" Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.

READ—

Petition from Keladi Appanna, Súlgode village, Ságar Taluk, Shimoga District, No. 5718, dated 9th March 1877

No. 677—GENL. 5, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH APRIL 1877.

ORDERED, that the above quoted petition be forwarded to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, with the remark that the Chief Commissioner's order of 1st November 1876 No. 7593—146, prohibited the addition by the inamdar of an impost which was not warranted under the circumstances of its having been withdrawn by Government and against the inamdar, and that no holder of an inam village can be allowed to revise the assessment which has been customary, and the permanence of which is guaranteed by the terms of the Chief Commissioner's Notification promulgated with Circular No. 28 dated 25th October 1843, unless such inamdar has consented to the introduction of the detailed survey and settlement of his holding, at the time of the settlement of the taluk in which it is situated, by the Revenue Survey Department.

2. The Commissioner is requested to communicate the above order to petitioner returning the enclosures of his petition to him.

T. CLARKE, *Offg. Secretary*

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
" Survey and Inam Commissioner.
" Commissioners, Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions, for information.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 18th April 1877.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

No. 149—GENL. 13, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER.—As, under the provisions of para 3 of General Circular No. 8277-151, dated 16th November 1876, the District Fund offices are not entitled to obtain supplies of stationery from the Government Depôt, it is necessary that a separate contingent allowance should be allowed to enable them to purchase the stationery, &c., required from the local markets.

2. For the offices which are already in receipt of allowances to meet contingent expenses, including purchase of stationery, the following provision has been made in the current year's District Fund budget:—

Names of Offices.	Authorized allowances for contingencies, per mensem.	Deduct portion debitable to Imperial Funds, per mensem.	Balance debitable to District Funds, per mensem.	Provision made in the District Fund Budget for 1877—78, per annum.	Remarks.
Nundydroog Division Office	15	5	10	...	(*a*) These figures include
Bangalore District Office	20	5	15	(*a*) 220	the proportionate charge of the
Kolar Do	20	5	15	(*a*) 220	Division Office and the excess
Túmkúr Do	15	5	10	(*a*) 210	provision for cart hire, &c.
Ashtagram Division Office	10	5	5	...	
Mysore District Office	10	5	5	(*b*) 210	(*b*) Do Do
Hassan Do	10	5	5	(*b*) 210	
Nagar Division Office	10	5	5	...	
Shimoga District Office	10	5	5	(*c*) 330	(*c*) Do Do
Kadur Do	10	5	5	(*c*) 80	
Chitaldroog Do	10	5	5	(*c*) 303	
Shimoga Local Fund Assistant Engineer's Office	10	0	10	...	
Chitaldroog Do Do	10	0	10	...	

3. The Chief Commissioner observes that the lump-sum provision of Rs. 500 for each District made by the Examiner under the head "Stationery for printed forms and printing charges" is susceptible of reduction, and accordingly directs that the following sums noted against each District be entered in the current year's budget. These sums will be held by the Chief Commissioner at his own disposal, to meet the cost of printing the forms required and similar charges:—

	Per Annum. Rs.
Bangalore District	200
Kolar „	200
Túmkúr „	150
Mysore „	100
Hassan „	100
Shimoga „	150
Kadur „	150
Chitaldroog „	150

4. The offices which are not at present in receipt of separate contingent allowances are:—

1. The General Secretary's Office, Dufter Department.

2. The Deputy Accountant General's Office.

3. The P. W. D. Secretary's Office, and—

4. The Public Works Accounts Examiner's Office;

and for these the Chief Commissioner authorizes the adoption, tentatively, of the following scale and directs that the necessary provision be made in the budget under "Contingencies," debiting the cost proportionately to each District:—

Heads of Service.	Contingent allowance authorized under this order, per month.	Charge per annum.	Proportionate charge per annum debitable to—								Total.
			Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.	
PART IV, A.											
ESTABLISHMENT.											
Direction—Department Public Works Secretary's Office...	10	120	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	120
Accounts—Public Works Accounts Examiner's Office ...	15	180	22	22	23	23	22	23	22	23	180
PART IV, B.											
ESTABLISHMENT.											
Direction—General Secretary's Office, Dufter Department..	25	300	37	37	38	38	37	38	37	38	300
Accounts—Deputy Accountant General's Office... ...	10	120	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	120

5. The Heads of Offices and Departments mentioned in paras 2 and 4 above are requested to submit to the Chief Commissioner's Dufter Department for scrutiny for the next 12 months, their monthly contingent bills, in order that the actual requirements may be correctly ascertained and the revision or otherwise of the scale now fixed determined. The Examiner, P. W. A., will audit only such bills as may be passed by this office and countersigned by the Secretary, General Department.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W.
" Examiner, P. W. A.
" Dy. Accountant General.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 20th April 1877.

No. 165—Genl. 26, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1877.

Order.—The reports received from the Amildars of Taluks for the week ending 24th March 1877 having been reviewed in this office, the discrepancies observed in them are noted below.

Number of coolies employed on works.

2. The number under this head for the whole Province shews an increase of 5,853, the greatest increase and decrease being 4,231 and 683 in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts respectively.

3. The daily average number of persons employed shewn in the report for the week ending 17th March does not correspond with that entered in the returns under review, as shewn in the margin.

	As per last return.	As per present return.
Devanhalli ...	1,508	3,599
Gumnayakanpalya ..	2,095	2,156
Hiriyur ...	388	550
Hosdurga ...	337	261

4. The amount sanctioned for works under Revenue officers exhibits an increase of Rupees 49,021 as *marginally particularized. In the return of the Closepet Taluk a sum of Rs. 2,601 is entered as having been appropriated in anticipation of the Deputy Commissioner's sanction. This procedure is irregular and likely to lead to confusion; the amount has, therefore, been struck out in this office. In the return of the Goribidnur Taluk the total amount sanctioned is wrongly entered as Rs. 9,733 instead of Rs. 9,741. The †marginal statement shews the discrepancies under this head in the accounts of the Closepet, Koratagere, Kadaba and Hassan Taluks.

Amount sanctioned for works.

*Bangalore District	17,951
Kolar ...	3,034
Tumkur ...	12,187
Hassan ...	3,131
Shimoga ..	8,932
Kadur ...	2,783
Chittaldroog ...	841
Bangalore Municipality	395
	49,254
Deduct decrease in the Mysore District as per statement of the Deputy Commissioner ...	233
Net Increase	49,021

†Taluk.	Relief works.		District fund works.		Minor Agricultural works.		Miscellaneous works.	
	Previous report.	Present report.	Previous report.	Present report.	Previous report.	Present report.	Previous report.	Present report.
Closepet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,536	6,993
Koratagere ...	...	..	..	...	850	750	...	...
Kadaba ..	8,498	7,970	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ...	...	...	475	430	1,121	524	...	...

Expenditure on works.

5. In the return of the Gumnayakanpalya Taluk, the total expenditure is erroneously entered as Rs. 8,278 instead of Rs. 8,978. Similarly, the expenditure in the Narsipur Taluk on account of District fund works is shewn at Rs. 235—14—4 instead of Rs. 2,350-14-4. In the Honnali Taluk it should be Rs. 10,038 instead of Rs. 1,038. In the Nelamangla Taluk the total sanctioned for works is Rs. 6,181 and the expenditure Rs. 10,212-8-10. This discrepancy has not been noticed by the Deputy Commissioner in his review submitted with docket No. 2099, dated 28th March 1877. The marginal statement shews the difference between the figures given in the last week's reports and those in the reports now received from the Bangalore, Closepet, Hassan and Tarikere Taluks.

Taluks.	Relief works.		District Fund works.		Minor Agricultural works.		Miscellaneous works.	
	Last return.	Present return.	Last return.	Present return.	Last return.	Present return.	Last return.	Present return.
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	1,729	1,363	...	...
Closepet ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,715	1,577
Hassan ...	...	...	244	228	904	370	..	...
Tarikere ...	64	42	...	...	...	...	17	...

Number of persons relieved by kitchens.

6. The daily average number gratuitously fed at kitchens, &c., is 52,471 as against 46,861 of the previous week, shewing an increase of 5,610. In the Kunigal Taluk the numbers should be 887 instead of 844, while in the Goribidnur Taluk the numbers are not given.

Grants made for kitchens.

7. The total grants made for gratuitous relief in the Túmkúr Taluk, including private subscriptions, have been erroneously entered as Rs. 1,055—11—1 instead of Rs. 10,555—11—1. In the previous week's report of the Dodballapur Taluk the Government grant was entered as Rs. 2,707, whereas a sum of Rs. 2,600 only is shewn in the present return.

Expenditure in kitchens and camps.

8. The total expenditure on account of gratuitous relief in the whole Province is Rs. 1,02,603 against Rs. 85,520 of the previous week; Rs. 1-12-7 and 9—9—7 are shewn as expended during the present week in the reports of the Bangalore and Arkalgúd Taluks respectively, but the number of persons relieved is not stated. The total amount of expenditure up to date of return is not shewn in the Chikballapur Taluk return. In the Mandya Taluk, up to 24th March, it is reported to be Rs. 76—3—3, of which Rs. 23—1—10 were expended during the present week, the balance Rs. 53—1—5 having been spent up to 17th March, but the return for the week ending that date shews a sum of Rs. 30—0— 2 only.

9. The statement in the margin shews the difference between the figures entered in the returns furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore for the weeks ending 17th and 24th March respectively.

Taluks.	Sanctioned for works under Revenue Officers.				Expenditure on works.				Expenditure on account—	
	Minor Agricultural works.		Aggregate of the amounts sanctioned for works of all kinds.		Minor Agricultural works.		District Fund works.		Of Kitchens.	
	Last return.	Present return.	Last return.	Present return.	Last return.	Present return.	Last return.	Present return.	Last return.	Present return.
Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	*Nil.*	...	...
Mandya ...	9,653	7,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periyapatna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	35
Chamrajnagar ...	...	...	13,071	12,755	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heggaddevankote	...	...	...	...	242	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...

10. The prices of grains during the week ending 17th March as given in the last week's reports of some of the taluks do not correspond with those given in the reports under review as shewn in the margin.

For week ending 17th March.

	As per last return.		As per present return.	
	2nd sort Rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort Rice.	Ragi.
Chikballapur ...	6¼	8	6¼	9
Chiknayakanhalli ...	6	8	...	...
Yedatore ...	7	9	6½	8½
Nanjangúd ...	6½	10	6¾	10
Davangere ...	...	...	6	7½

11. The attention of Deputy Commissioners is invited to the numerous errors noticed above which, notwithstanding repeated instructions from this office, still continue. It is necessary that some stringent notice should be taken of the careless manner in which the taluk returns are prepared and submitted to this office, and it is confidently hoped that preventible errors may not in future call for comment.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. 787—Genl. 80, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1877.

Order.—Colonel J. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, having been permitted to avail himself of the terms of retirement offered to Military officers in Civil employ in the despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 81, dated 13th October 1876, the Chief Commissioner cannot allow this officer to relinquish his post in the Mysore Commission without an expression of the acknowledgments of the Local Government for the services rendered by him in various capacities for a period of nearly 21 years.

Colonel Puckle was first attached to this Administration as a District Executive Engineer in July 1856, and in March 1860 was transferred to the Civil branch of the Commission, in which he was, in November 1862, graded as a Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class. He has temporarily filled at various times the offices of President of the Municipal Commission at Bangalore, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and Superintendent of Inam Settlements, and has frequently earned the commendation of the Head of the Administration for the zeal, judgment and ability with which he has discharged the duties entrusted to him.

Mr. Saunders regrets that the state of Colonel Puckle's health has led him to decide on retiring from the service, in order to take advantage of the exceptionally favorable terms offered by Her Majesty's Government to officers in his position, and that the services of a valuable officer will be thus lost to this Administration.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th April 1877.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 11, dated Chitaldroog, 7th April 1877.

I have the honor again to report the experience gained in feeding cattle upon the prickly-pear.

2. The Pavagada Taluk Amildar has been most successful in his attempts; several animals he began to feed on the 12th December are now reported to be quite fat, and that the owners of some of them have removed them.

3. My own experiments have been more limited, but, on the whole, successful. I have found that if the prickly-pear is burnt sufficiently to remove all thorns and well washed, animals eat it with greediness.

4. I have tried the experiment on my own animals, and also upon a Government Amrut Mahal bull. The latter has been entirely fed upon it for the last three months, and although not in such good condition as grass or straw fed cattle, he has thrived hitherto remarkably well.

5. This animal has been under my own observation, and in my own compound.

6. It may be interesting to remark that, in a village in the Dodéri Taluk, a small portion of this plant was set on fire by some villagers, the thorns only being burnt up, but, as soon as this had been done, some 6 or 8 head of cattle made a rush at it, and eat it up.

7. I only regret that the supply is so scarce, as there is no other plant that appears to answer the purposes of fodder.

No. 888—Genl. 27, dated Bangalore, 24th April 1877.

Ordered to be communicated to Commissioners of Divisions, and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information in continuation of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10899—212, dated 27th January 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapati, Bellary.

Read—

Docket No. 154—103, dated 10th April 1877, from the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, forwarding for information a copy of his review on the condition reports received from the Amildars of his District for the week ending 7th April 1877.

No. 187—Genl. 41, dated Bangalore, 24th April 1877.

Order thereon.—With reference to para 4 of the review submitted with the above docket, the Chief Commissioner observes that, as the condition reports are submitted for a special purpose, the total amounts of sanction and expenditure incurred on works of all kinds *from* 1*st April* 1876 *up to date of report* should be shewn in columns 6 and 7 of the return, and not the unexpended balances remaining on the 1st April 1877, together with the subsequent expenditure. The returns due for the week ending 21st instant should be prepared in accordance with the above directions and submitted to this office as early as possible,

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar District.
„ Deputy Commissioners of other Districts, with extract from para 4 of the review, for information and guidance.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th April 1877.

READ.—

Docket No. 609, dated 1st March 1877, from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, reporting that the manuscript life-certificate granted by the Amildar of Malur to Burhanuddin, a two lakh fund pensioner, is genuine, and that no printed forms of the certificate have been supplied to Amildars.

No. 11, GENL., DATED BANGALORE, 25TH APRIL 1877.

ORDERED, that printed forms of life-certificates be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners as marginally denoted for use in their Districts. The Amildars of taluks should be prohibited from issuing life-certificates otherwise than on the printed forms now supplied.

Districts.	*Forms.*
1. Bangalore ...	100
2. Túmkúr ...	100
3. Kolar ...	100
4. Mysore ...	100
5. Hassan ...	100
6. Shimoga ...	100
7. Chitaldroog ...	100
8. Kadur ...	100
	800

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.
" Do do Túmkúr do
" Do do Kolar do
" Do do Mysore do
" Do do Hassan do
" Do do Shimoga do
" Do do Chitaldroog do
" Do do Kadur do

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
1—2	*Training of three students of the Upper Department of the School of Engineering and Natural Science for the Forest Department.* Communicating orders on a letter from the Director of Public Instruction submitting certain proposals on the subject.	No. 571—1, dated 14th April 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, Genl. No. 25.	1—2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 14th April 1877.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 4216, dated Bangalore, 3rd March 1877.

Referring to Chief Commissioner's order No. 10044—Edl. 19 of the 8th January last, directing that the three students of the Upper Department of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, whose names are given in the margin, should be put under training for the Forest Department, I have the honor to make certain proposals regarding their instruction in the special subjects included in the course of study laid down for candidates selected for that Department.

Abdulkarim.
Muttanna.
Lovery.

2. The special subjects are the following:—

Second year, 2nd half	..	Elements of Meteorology.
		Do Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Third year ..	..	Advanced course of do do
		Elements of Chemistry and Geology.

Of these, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, and Chemistry and Geology, are those for which arrangements are needed additional to what exists in the school at present.

3. As regards the elementary stage of instruction in Botany, I beg to recommend that it be entrusted to Mr. Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh; who is prepared, with the permission of the Director of the Government Gardens, and sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to take the class two or three times a week, as may be considered necessary, at the Lal-Bagh, which will furnish living examples from which to illustrate the classification of plants and other points requiring elucidation. No more practical method of entering on botanical studies could, it seems to me, be devised. For the advanced course of Botany and Vegetable Physiology other arrangements will be needed, regarding which I am in correspondence with the Conservator of Forests. But as regards what is now immediately required, Mr. Cameron could begin with the students at once. I presume that some remuneration will be granted him for the work.

4. For instruction in elements of Chemistry and Geology, which are subjects that all the students of the school, and not only candidates for the Forest Department, have to go through in the third year, I was under the impression that engagements had been entered into with Mr. Harman, Superintendent of the Government Farm, at the time of his appointment, whereby it was understood that he would lecture on these subjects. The following extract from a letter I have received will shew to what extent Mr. Harman's assistance will be available, and the conditions he lays down.

"The superintendence of the Farm, for which I am alone responsible, takes up so much of my time and attention, that there is little of either left for the performance of other duties. The utmost I can do in the way of lecturing will be to give an hour's lecture once a week between 12 and 3 during six months of the year, *i. e.* from October 1st to April 1st, on a subject requiring but little experimental illustration. The 24 lectures I propose to deliver will be chiefly Geological, but containing such an amount of Meteorology, Physical Geography and Mineralogy as may be deemed expedient. I cannot include Chemistry, as the preparation of illustrations in this purely experimental science would encroach too much on the time I must devote to my other duties.

"I must also beg you to remember that as my agricultural work is controlled by the weather, it will be necessary for me to remain on the farm when it becomes unsettled, and make up the required number of lectures when there are no disturbing atmospheric influences. I choose the months named to avoid as much as possible this uncertainty, for during the season when the chief agricultural operations are conducted I cannot command my time for a single hour.

"I shall be glad to be informed what you propose doing with regard to my transit to the lecture room, as no funds are available for carriage allowance in the farm budget, and it will be necessary for me to use one; for having had an attack of sunstroke, and also brain fever, I cannot venture out in the middle of the day without a suitable conveyance. I shall also require a copying Clerk who thoroughly understands English, for some hours each week of the course."

5. The above extract speaks for itself, but whether the various limitations and indulgences stipulated for are compatible with the terms of Mr. Harman's engagement to the Mysore Government, I do not pretend to know. No one else, it seems to me, is available for the work possessing the same qualifications.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 14th April 1877.

No. 571—EDL. 1, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH APRIL 1877.

ORDER.—In his letter recorded above, the Director of Public Instruction submits certain proposals regarding the instruction of the three students named in the margin, in the special subjects included in the course of study laid down for candidates under training for the Forest Department.

Abdulkarim.
Muttanna.
Lovery.

2. This course, as pointed out by Mr. Rice, comprises Meteorology, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, both elementary and in their more advanced stages, as well as the elements of Chemistry and Geology.

3. The engagement entered into with Mr. Harman, the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, provided for his lecturing at the Engineering School on Geology Vegetable Physiology, Botany and other kindred subjects. The Principal of the Cirencester College selected Mr. Harman as possessing these qualifications, and as being competent to instruct in Chemistry and Mineralogy.

4. Mr. Harman professes to be unable from want of time to lecture more than one hour once a week, between 12 and 3, during six months of each year, and the subject he selects is chiefly Geology, with "such an amount of Meteorology, Physical Geography and Mineralogy as may be deemed expedient," omitting altogether the important subjects of Vegetable Physiology and Botany in its advanced course.

5. The Director will be good enough to specify what he considers the requirements of the students, as regards the number and duration of the lectures on the several subjects, and when these are prescribed, Mr. Harman should be called upon to fulfil his engagement in this respect.

6. The arrangement proposed by the Director for giving the students elementary and practical instruction in Botany is approved. The Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh will, while the arrangement continues, receive an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem for each student up to a maximum of Rs. 60 per mensem.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Mysore.
" Dy. Accountant General, Mysore.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The opinion of the Judicial Commissioner was called for as to the advisability of extending the new Civil Procedure Code, published in the *Gazette of India* as Act X. of 1877, and making the provisions of Section 5 applicable to the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.	13th April 1877.	
2	A warrant duly signed by the Chief Commissioner, as Political Agent, for the rendition of one Sanjiva, was forwarded in reply to Nundydroog Commissioner.	23rd do	
3	Do for the rendition of one Krishnagadu and 13 others, with a request that the form forwarded may be adopted in future.	Do do	
4	The opinion of the Judicial Commissioner was called for as to the advisability of reducing the scale of diet allowed to short-term and under-trial prisoners.	24th do	
5	Copy of Government of India, Foreign Department No. 815 G, relating to the medical and sanitary report of Mysore for the year 1875, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for attention, and with a request that the special causes adverted to as affecting the healthiness of the prisoners in the Mysore Jail may be carefully investigated and reported upon, if practicable, in the annual report for 1876.—Copy to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1876, Part II, "General," No. 99.
6	A further communication relating to the bill to amend the law of Treasure Trove was submitted to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for Feb. 1877, Part II, "Judicial" No. 10.
7	A warrant for the surrender of one Maddal Vemanna was returned duly signed to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	30th do	
8	Do do for the surrender of Tirumalga and Mariga.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore. *May* 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to furnish details as to the area, valuation, &c., of certain wet land proposed to be granted to Rai-Bahadur Yalo Mallappa Chetti, for the maintenance of a chatram he has consented to construct at Kadgodi.	4th March 1877.	
2	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that explanation offered by the Bangalore Amildar in the matter of the remission of the assessment of certain lands was not deemed satisfactory, as he should have alluded to all the circumstances in his first report on the matter to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
3	The usual weekly season report for week ending 5th instant was telegraphed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	5th do	
4	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was not prepared to authorize a detailed survey of the Sravanbelagola Matt villages, in disregard of the expressed wishes of the Guru.	Do do	
5	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the view taken by him that remissions should be granted upon a consideration of the actual condition of the affected magni or village.	Do do	
6	In reply, the acting Secretary to the Land Improvement Company was informed that the Chief Commissioner was unable to comply with a requisition from him for information regarding lands cultivated under the batayi system and that the company must make its own arrangements for its collection.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, R. A. and C. No.
7	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions as to the operations of the scheme for the permanent remuneration of village officers of the late Haribar Taluk, recently sanctioned, were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to report whether the village officials named have agreed to accept the lands assigned them in lieu of their service inam lands taken up for a public road.	Do do	
9	In reply to a reference on the subject, the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was requested to discontinue the practice of altering quit-rent registers from time to time after a settlement has once been completed.—Communicated to Inam Commissioner and Commissioner, Nagar Division.	6th do	
10	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the grant of certain land to the Shanbhog and Toti of Malagalu, Hoshalli of the Closepet Taluk, in lieu of their service inam lands submerged by the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	repair of a tank, was authorized, and he was informed that the sanction of the Government of India to the permanent remission of assessment would be applied for in due course.—Communicated to Superintendent, Inam Settlements.		
11	In reply, the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was requested to submit further information regarding a piece of land claimed by the jodidar of Vedandahalli in the Harti village, Kolar Taluk.	9th April 1877.	
12	In reply, the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was requested to report why the Mallalli village of the Hosdurga Taluk should not be treated as falling under Rule III of the Inam Rules and charged proper quit-rent.	Do do	
13	Three printed copies of the returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th March 1877, were submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to replace manuscript return already transmitted.	10th do	
14	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that no decision was necessary on certain points mooted in a letter from his office, dated July 1874, as all the inams in the Nagar Division had already been settled by the Inam Department, and he was requested to submit a separate letter for orders if there were other points on which he still required orders.	11th do	
15	As requested by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, three vernacular statements relating to the village officers of the Sira Taluk were forwarded to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with an intimation that the statements for the Kankuppa Taluk would shortly follow with orders passed thereon.	12th do	
16	The usual season report for week ending the 12th instant was telegraphed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
17	The Chief Commissioner's observations on the question of converting land inams confirmed by the Inam Department into survey acres were communicated to the Inam Commissioner, for obliging opinion.	Do do	
18	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for the fortnight ending 31st March 1877, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
19	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner, who solicited sanction to cattle being permitted to graze in the Sakkrebail and Shankargudda State forests up to the end of May next, was requested to report whether sufficient grazing could not be provided in the extensive area of district forests lying adjacent to those reserves.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part I, Rev.-Forests Index Nos.
20	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the remission of Rs. 1,064—4—2, in the Agram hobli, Bangalore Taluk, for 1875—76, was sanctioned with certain remarks as to the delay which occurred in this matter on the part of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
21	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was accorded to a sum of Rs. 296—11—8, standing in the inamti accounts in the names of certain kerebandis in the Budihal Taluk, being struck off the jari inamti accounts, and to the present practice of drawing money from the head "Ryotwar" and recrediting the same to Government under the head "Miscellaneous" being discontinued.—Communicated to Inam Superintendent and Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	
22	Certain Kanarese coffee pattas duly registered and signed were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.	17th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
23	The Chief Commissioner's orders on additional special appeal No. 55 of 1876—77 were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	17th April 1877.	
24	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the payment of Rs. 3,182—8—0, the amount of temporary remuneration due to Patels of certain hoblis of the Bangalore, Closepet and Magadi Taluks, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
25	The usual season report for the week ending 19th instant was telegraphed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	19th do	
26	Referring to certain discrepancies in the statements of revenue collections in the late Huliyurdurga Taluk of the Túmkúr District, for 1864—65 and 1871—72, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was requested to obtain and submit further explanation as to why a sum of Rs. 5,793—14—9 was omitted from the treasury accounts of 1863—64, and under what head of the treasury accounts Rs. 702—7—6 said to be "Amount of District Fund" was credited.	20th do	
27	Certain vernacular statements relating to the final remuneration of the village officers of the Davangere Taluk were forwarded to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, at the request of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	21st do	
28	Three printed copies of the return of food grains for the fortnight ending 31st March 1877 were submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
29	A statement shewing the extent and description of lands alienated during the quarter ending 31st March 1877 was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
30	Under the circumstances represented, the sanction of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce was solicited to the further grant of 5 lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief operations.	Do do	
31	With reference to a communication from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, soliciting instructions as to whether ryots may be permitted to cultivate jolam in beds of tanks on batayi tenure, that officer was requested to state whether the proposed measure would not operate injuriously in leading the ryots to cultivate the beds of tanks on favorable terms, to the neglect of the lands below when the south-west monsoon rains set in.	23rd do	
32	The alienation of lands in the Anekal and Devanhalli Taluks in favor of certain ryots for the purpose of enlarging their villages was sanctioned, and the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed with instructions that application would be made to the Government of India, for the permanent remission of the assessment payable thereon.	24th do	
33	In reply, the Superintendent of Inam Settlements was informed that the commutation into a lump sum of the monthly muzrayi (ready money) allowance of Rs. 1—11—11 held by one Kasim Bég could not, for reasons assigned, be sanctioned.—Communicated to Inam Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* this statement. No.
34	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th April 1877, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	25th do	
35	A revised coffee patta in duplicate, prepared in the names of Messrs. Porter, Ogilvie, and Maynard for a jungle in the Koppa Taluk,	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, R. A. & C. No. 7.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	was returned, duly signed by the Chief Commissioner, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.		
36	An error in the abstract statement of collection of duty on goods in the Nundydroog Division for February 1877 was pointed out to the Commissioner.	25th April 1877.	
37	In reply, further information as to his proceedings in the revision of the settlement in case No. 25 of the Abbalodu Village, Sidlagatta Taluk, was called for from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements.	Do do	
38	Copy of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 451, relative to the form of application to be used by military officers when applying for furlough, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
39	A further report in regard to the scale of fees levied under clause 5 of Act X of 1866 (Indian Companies' Act) was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with the intimation that, as directed, the annual report relating to the working of the Act would be separately reviewed and submitted.—Instructions accordingly to the Registrar of Companies.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Oct. 1875, Part II, R. A. & C. No.
40	The usual season report for the week ending the 26th April 1877 was telegraphed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	26th do	
41	In reply, the Survey and Inam Commissioner was informed that, as certain inams referred to were peculiar to the Kolar District the inam settlement of which had been completed, the settlement need not be disturbed.—Communicated to Superintendent, Inam Settlements, and Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
42	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a statement shewing the quantity of waste land to be alienated to the Mysore Forest Department for constructing a shed for the Forest Overseer in the town of Malur was sanctioned.	27th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *May* 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the name of Venkat Rao, Sandal Daroga of the Shimoga koti, concerned in the frauds perpetrated at the Shimoga sandal koti, would be entered in the proscribed list.	4th April 1877.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part I, R.-Forests. Index Nos.
2	Under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was accorded to the retention of the 2 watchers, on the Jogimatt hill, to look after the fuel plantation, for a further period of one year on a reduced pay of Rs. 4 per mensem.—Communicated to Conservator of Forests and Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
3	As requested, copies of the Survey Settlement Rules of 1869 and Survey Guarantee (Forests) were submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	7th do	
4	An original letter from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagar Range, regarding the damages done by allowing Amrut Mahal cattle to graze in the State forests, was returned to the Conservator of Forests, with instructions that he would confer with Major Hunter, who was in Nagar as the representative of the Amrut Mahal Department as to the control to be exercised over the Amrut Mahal Servegars, so long as the reserves remain open to the public cattle.	Do do	
5	A communication from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, explaining certain discrepancies in the demand, collection and balance statement of the Túmkúr District for 1875—76, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for explanation on the point denoted.	16th do	
6	A copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, commenting on the explanation furnished by the Conservator of Forests on the several points noticed in the orders of the Government of India, on the Mysore Annual Forest Administration Report for 1875—76, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	19th do	
7	Copy Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 446, conveying orders relative to the appointment of Mr. W. King, Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Conservator, 1st grade, from 15th January to 9th February 1877, during the absence on privilege leave of the late Mr. Daly, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for information and guidance and for explanation of the circumstances under which the Conservator's application to appoint Mr. King was made.	21st do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, R.-Forests Nos.
8	A copy of *Revue des Eaux et Forets* for February 1877 was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for circulation and return.	Do do	
9	Copy of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 445, dated 10th instant, regretting inability at present to promote Mr. F. B. Dickinson, to the 1st grade, *vice* Mr. N. Daly, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	25th do	

No.	Subject and order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	Further information on the subject of levying an increased rate of duty an toppali chakke was called for from Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	27th April 1877.	
11	Under circumstances represented, the Conservator of Forests was informed that there was no present need for the purchase of English scales as directed in Proceedings of March last.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part I, Rev.-Forests, Index Nos. 9 to 10.
12	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the free grant of wood and bamboos to certain ryots of the Shimoga Taluk, whose houses were destroyed by fire, was sanctioned.	Do do	
13	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the formation of cattle pound at the Baktravalli sandal plantation in the Hassan Range was sanctioned.—Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, and Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a bill amounting to Rs. 14—5—0, being charges incurred by the Assistant Superintendent of Police during December 1876 and January and February 1877, in conveying sick persons to the Bowring Hospital, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with bill.	3rd April 1877.	
2	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that a proposal to reduce the existing strength of the Treasury establishment of the Bangalore District could not be sanctioned.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Chief Commissioner authorized the pension sanctioned on behalf of Mr. D'Costa having effect from the 17th February 1877, he having continued in active employment till the 16th of that month.	4th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for January 1877, Part II, Finl. No. 52.
4	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the expenditure of Rs. 1,243—2—0, for prizes and reference books for the Central College and Raja's High School, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	The Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Secretary in the General Department held a permanent advance of Rs. 300, for expenditure on contingencies.	Do do	
6	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a bill for Rs. 51—8—0, being charges incurred on account of feeding amrut mahal bulls in the Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
7	Under circumstances represented by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to Rs. 246—2—7, due by one Legur Ranga, being written off the accounts.	Do do	
8	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the temporary entertainment of an additional peon for the purpose of serving revenue processes in the Kavaledurga Taluk, was approved.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	An estimate amounting to Rs. 866, for constructing a portion of the Kankanhalli-Closepet road lying within the Closepet Taluk, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
10	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner was not satisfied of the urgency of the need for Overseers' lodges on the Experimental Farm, and that in any case the circumstances of the Province rendered it inadvisable to entertain the proposal at present.	6th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, "General," No.
11	Copy of Government of India No. 1287, dated 7th March last, calling for information on certain points connected with the draft Civil	7th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Travelling Allowance Code, submitted from this office, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for explanation.		
12	Copies of Government of India resolution No. 1522, dated 16th March last, regarding the mode of re-payment of public loans, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions, for information and guidance.—Gazetted.	7th April 1877.	
13	Copy of Government of India Financial Department No. 1629, dated 20th March last, intimating that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the supply of Police clothing asked for in September last, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Sept. 1876, Part II, "Financial," No. 98.
14	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the purchase of eight teak wood stands, for the use of the Mysore Government Medical Stores at a cost of Rs. 240, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	On the representation of the Anche Bakshi, the payment of a pension of Rs. 3—13—1 per mensem to Venkatsamaiya, Anche Mutsaddi of Sarjapur, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with application.	Do do	
16	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that no claim against the Bengal or other Government could be well urged for the payment of Mr. Sanderson's travelling expenses from Decca, as his return was assented to by the Government of India on the special application of the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for April 1876, Part II, "General," No.
17	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders on the appropriation of funds in the Hassan District aggregating Rs. 253—2—5 to meet expenditure incurred in excess of grants as denoted, were communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
18	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was accorded to an appropriation of Rs. 200, for the construction of a box drain from Basavan Karanji to Santegate, Chitaldroog Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
19	Notification of sanction for Rs. 289, for constructing V shaped drains in the Chiknayakanhalli municipality, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	An estimate for Rs. 525, for repairing the 2nd class travellers' bungalow at Tarikere, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was returned duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Secretary, Department Public Works.	Do do	
21	On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was accorded to an estimate for Rs. 1,500, for constructing a road from Harnhalli to the 100th mile of the Bangalore-Shimoga road.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts and Chief Engineer.	Do do	
22	An estimate for the re-appropriation of budget grants in the Shimoga District was returned to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, unsanctioned, with the intimation that all appropriations should have been made before the close of the official year.	Do do	
23	Sixty-one notifications of sanction for certain relief works in the Bangalore District were returned to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, duly sanctioned.	Do do	
24	Copy of Government of India resolution dated 27th March last, regarding the submission of registers for a monthly comparison of contingent expenditure, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	9th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	An estimate for Rs. 195, for constructing a shed to secure the vahanams of the Chamarajesvara temple in the Chamrajnagar Taluk was returned to Ashtagram Commissioner, duly registered in this office.	9th April 1877.	
26	An application for pension submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, on behalf of Chitambraiya, late Mestri of the Shimoga Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for verification and report.	10th do	
27	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a supplemental bill for Rs. 7—6—10, being value at the enhanced rate fixed by the Forest Department of sandalwood supplied to the Ranganathaswami temple at Magadi for 1874—75, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
28	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the temporary employment of two extra hands for a period of three months to assist in the disposal of office work was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
29	In reply, a re-appropriation statement providing funds for certain works in the Shimoga District was returned to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, unsanctioned, as it was not submitted within the prescribed time.	Do do	
30	The Commissioners of Divisions were requested to submit statements shewing the balances remaining unexpended on the 1st April 1877, out of the grants sanctioned for relief works in 1876—77.	Do do	
31	Five notifications of sanction for relief works in the Bangalore District, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, were returned duly accepted.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was directed to debit the charges on account of tools and plant purchased for relief works in the Túmkúr District to "Contingencies."	Do do	
33	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was accorded to the appropriation of Rs. 500 from the irrigation cess fund of the Shimoga District for repairing the Koppaddodkere (tank.) Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
34	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, and Controller, Money Order Department, the purchase of four reams of water-marked paper from the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 90—10—8, for printing money order forms for 1877—78, was sanctioned.	11th do	
35	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, two bills amounting to Rs. 1,167—2—0, being temporary remuneration for loss of "Aya" payable to the Shanbhogs of the Túmkúr and Sira Taluks for quarter ending 31st December 1876, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with bills.	Do do	
36	The Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, was requested to furnish this office with 50 copies of the 3rd edition of the codes of the Financial Department containing alterations and additions subsequently made.	Do do	
37	An estimate for Rs. 2,047, for the construction of a cross road from the junction of the Bangalore-Bellary road at Hiriyur to the frontier near Amarapur in the Bellary District was returned to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
38	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to fill up the column "Assessed for recovery within the year" in the annual ap-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	propriation and outlay account of the Mysore local funds for the year 1875—76 and return the statement to this office.		
39	An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,590, for restoring the Madekere tank in the Tarikere Taluk of the Kadur District, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was returned duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	11th April 1877.	
40	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was authorized to issue instructions to the Deputy Commissioners to proceed with such works as have been sanctioned from the district fund budget of 1877—78.	12th do	
41	Five notifications of sanction amounting to Rs. 844, for certain works in the Mysore town, submitted by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, were returned duly accepted.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
42	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the disbursement of the arrears of pension amounting to Rs. 19—7—5, due to the late Sadasivaiya, Sheristadar of the Betmangala Taluk, to the deceased's heirs, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
43	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the grant of pensions of Rs. 10 and Rs. 4—8—0 per mensem, on behalf of Krishnappa, Nazar, Deputy Commissioner's office, Shimoga, and Seshappa, Judicial Gumasta, Pavagada Taluk, and the grant of a gratuity amounting to Rs. 135 to Govinda Rao, Revenue Gumasta, Hosdurga Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with the rolls.	Do do	
44	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders on the erection of temporary hospital sheds were communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.	Do do	
45	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department No. 1624, forwarding an extract from the list of books the supply of which by the Secretary of State would be delayed, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	
46	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, the disbursement of Rs. 655-6-3, being the cost of 350 Europe canvass bags required for his Department for 1877—78, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	
47	Do to the disbursement of Rs. 13—0—6, for the transit of bangi parcels which had accumulated in the Bangalore Anche Office during March, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
48	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, an advance of Rs. 200 to certain individuals for the purchase of draught bullocks for dawk purposes at Kibbanhalli and Kallambella, Túmkúr District, was sanctioned, proper security being taken from the parties concerned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of his proposal to authorize the treasuries to receive full weight Surat and Arcot rupees of British mintage at a charge of 1 per cent, provided it was not opposed to rule and that the discount fixed sufficed to pay the cost of conveyance to the nearest mint.	14th do	
50	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the retention for a further period of six months ending 1st October 1877, of the Drill Instructors for the District Police, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vo of Progs. f Jan. 187 Part II, "Finl." N

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
51	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the refund of Rs. 8 to certain ryots of the Chik Hejjaji village, Dodballapur Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with refund bill.	14th April 1877.	
52	Under the circumstances represented, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that no application to the Government of India for a pension on behalf of one Bhima Rao, could be made.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, "Genl." No.
53	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, an appropriation of Rs. 66 being made from general savings to meet excess expenditure incurred in the year 1876—77, under budget head "Batta to Witnesses," was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	
54	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the grant of an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to Mr. Hellier, Assistant Apothecary at Túmkúr, while specially employed in connection with the supervision of relief kitchens at that place, the amount being debited to famine grants, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, a bill amounting to Rs. 620, on account of cash chests for the Chitaldroog District Treasury, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with bill.	Do do	
56	Two gratuity statements on behalf of Dalayat Papaiya and Peon Naga [illegible] are returned with certain requisite additions to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
57	A register of sanctions accorded by the Chief Commissioner subject to confirmation by the Government of India was submitted to the Secretary in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
58	On the representation of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the grant of a pension of Rs. 9—0—3 per mensem on behalf of Subba Rao, late Munshi in the Assistant Commissioner's Court, Hassan District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General, with the application.	Do do	
59	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, a re-appropriation of Rs. 1,532 from savings under the head "Law and Justice," to purchase clothing for the prisoners in the Kolar District Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
60	A detailed bill for Rs. 2,953—2—9, received from the Deputy Accountant General, was returned duly signed, together with a nominal roll of the followers who returned from Delhi.	17th do	
61	As solicited by the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, the issue of five belts to the peons of his office at a cost of Rs. 10 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
62	Rs. 12-8—0 were remitted to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, in adjustment of sums disbursed by Sir Richard Temple at Dodballapur.	18th do	
63	Rs. 4—12—10 in adjustment of the cost of repairing two flags were remitted to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
64	As solicited by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the purchase of a pentagraph for the Mysore Revenue Survey, at a cost of Rs. 141, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for April 1877, Part II, "Financial," No. 141.
65	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, the further re-appropriation of Rs. 1,460, to meet the excess expenditure incurred in the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	taluk lock-ups of the Kolar District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
66	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that a pension of Rs. 15 per mensem to A. Nagalingam Modaliar, a Clerk in the Record Department of the Chief Commissioner's office, was sanctioned.	18th April 1877.	
67	The Deputy Accountant General was informed that, under the authority of the Government of India conveyed in a telegram received this day, the Chief Commissioner empowered him to take steps for the sale of five lakhs of Mysore invested surplus funds.	Do do	*Vide* statement Genl. No.
68	A sum of Rs. 26 was forwarded to the officer in charge Chief Commissioner's Treasury, for credit in the account.	Do do	
69	The Government of India having permitted Colonel J. Puckle of the Mysore Commission to retire from the service, the Deputy Accountant General was authorized to disburse to that officer the bonus of Rs. 20,000 payable to him under the terms of para 7 of the Secretary of State's despatch dated 13th July 1876.	Do do	
70	Rs. 2—12—0 were remitted to Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras, in adjustment of the cost of one copy of Doctor Shortt's "Manual of Indian Cattle."	20th do	
71	A remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 25—12—6, was forwarded to the Secretary, Lawrence Asylum Press, in adjustment of the cost of eight copies of the sheet almanac, and four copies of the almanac for 1877 including postage.	Do do	
72	A notification submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, relative to the receipt of full weight Surat and Arcot rupees of British mintage in the local treasuries at a charge of 3 pies per rupee, was returned duly approved, for publication in the local Gazette.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
73	Referring to his budget provision for contingencies for the year 1877—78, the Anche Bakshi was requested to submit to this office the details of the items for which the sum has been provided in order that the value of Europe stationery supplied to him may be deducted therefrom.	21st do	
74	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a bill amounting to Rs. 54—10—0, for weeding a portion of the Government cinchona plantation at Santaveri, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the bill.	Do do	
75	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to Rs. 29—10—10 being written off the accounts, it being a portion of the contribution due by the kodigidar of Bidrakere, Kolar District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Chief Engineer, Department Public Works.	23rd do	
76	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 4—2—0 was forwarded to Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. in adjustment of the charges on account of the high court reports.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Feb. 1877, Part II, "Financial," No. 35.
77	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, the further re-appropriation of Rs. 1,578—0—3 to meet excess expenditure in the Mysore District Jail was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
78	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the payment of a batta bill amounting to Rs. 84, forwarded by Mr. Tirumalachari, Munsiff, on famine relief duty, was sanctioned, with an intimation that batta may be allowed to Munsiffs so long as they are employed on special famine duty, the bills being submitted through and countersigned by the Deputy Commissioners.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
79	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, the entertainment of an establishment for one year for the collection of tolls at the Manjarabad ghat at a cost of Rs. 21 per mensem was sanctioned, and he was requested to submit the reports called for in para 3 of the Proceedings of June last.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd April 1877.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1876, Part I, "Financial," Index Nos. 23 to 24.
80	As asked for by the Deputy Accountant General, a statement for the grants for contingent charges to be drawn from the local treasury on contingent abstracts was forwarded to that officer.	Do do	
81	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, the grant of gratuities of Rs. 112 and Rs. 174 respectively to two peons of this office was sanctioned.	24th do	
82	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 2,154—5—3, to meet excess expenditure incurred in the Shimoga District Jail during the month of March 1877, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Feb. 1877, Part II, "Financial," No. 80.
83	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the purchase of two casks for the use of the Lunatic Asylum at a cost of Rs. 30 was sanctioned.	25th do	
84	Referring to his No. 6193 to the address of the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that application has been made to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, for the six additional copies required by him.—Application to Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, accordingly.	26th do	
85	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, a bill amounting to Rs. 500, on account of expenses incurred in the 1st January 1877, in feeding and clothing the poor, &c in the Hassan District, was sanctioned.	Do do	
86	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the deficit of land revenue for 1876—77 might be estimated roughly at 27 lakhs, but that no definite estimate can be formed at present of the amount on account of land revenue collections from December to March next.	Do do	
87	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to furnish this office, with a remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 1,20,973—6—11, for transmission to the Madras Railway authorities.	Do do	
88	Copy of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 353, sanctioning the grant to Mr. Porter, a coffee planter, of a loan without interest, to find employment for, and retain in coffee estates, the laborers who would otherwise have been discharged therefrom, was communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division, to report the action taken by him on the order of February last from this office.	27th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Feb. 1877, Part II, "Financial," No. 170.
89	In reply, copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General, with audit notes, on the several items charged for in the bills on account of the train service to and from Delhi, in connection with the Imperial Assemblage, was forwarded to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, together with a public service transfer receipt for Rs. 1,20,973—6—11, the amount shewn as due from the result of the audit above referred to.	Do do	
90	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that a permanent batta of Rs. 7 per diem applied for by Mr. Betham on special duty in the Túmkúr District could not be sanctioned.	Do do	
91	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the refund of Rs. 36, being the amount paid in excess by one Narayan Chetti, for sandalwood purchased by him at the Bangalore sandal koti in 1874—75, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
92	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the disbursement of Rs. 90 as usual, as rewards to deserving Vaccinators, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th April 1877.	
93	An estimate submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, amounting to Rs. 52—7—2, for repairing and whitewashing the Barr Lines at Kolar, was sanctioned.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that, pending the sanction of the Government of India to the project for constructing a Lying-in-Hospital at Bangalore, the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner should be instructed to arrange the terms of purchase of the land required for the purpose, for which a sum of Rs. 3,000 had been provided in the estimate.	4th April 1877.	
2	A letter from the Second Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, requesting to be furnished with certain information in regard to the use in this Province of foreign bill stamps, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General to furnish this office, with a memorandum on the subject.	Do do	
3	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was requested to furnish the Túmkúr Deputy Commissioner with an additional copy of the Mysore Gazette, for the use of the Judicial Department of his office.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
4	In reply, the Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Marshall, Royal Artillery, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was not at present in need of the services of any officers for duty in connection with the famine, other than those in employ in this Administration.	Do do	
5	Copies of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce communication on the measures taken for relieving the famine in this Province, together with appended statements, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and President, Central Famine Relief Committee.	Do do	
6	Copy of correspondence bearing on the subject of the re-employment of Mr. Dunning as Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction was forwarded to the Director and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, General No. 33.
7	In reply, one Miss Gilby who applied for a grant-in-aid for a school established by her in Shule, Bangalore, was informed that her application had been transferred to the Director of Public Instruction for disposal.	Do do	
8	In reply, the President, Municipal Commission, was requested to report why Jan Muhammad should not be required to divert the drainage of his premises as proposed by him in a petition to the Board in March 1872.	5th do	
9	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that Shroff Srinivaschetti, whose house was, for the reasons stated, opened by Government, should be called upon to remove the wood found therein within a reasonable time and informed that if he fail to do, the property will escheat to Government.	Do do	
10	Notification granting Guru Rao, Amildar of the Sorab Taluk, three months' privilege leave and appointing Lingappa, Naib Sheristadar of the 1st Assistant Commissioner's office, Ságar Sub-Division, to act as 5th Grade Amildar of that taluk was gazetted, and copy sent to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, on the subject of enlarging the scope of the operations of the School of Engineering and Natural Science at Bangalore.	5th April 1877.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs, for Sep. 1876, Part II, "Educational" No. 3.
12	Volumes of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for the month of February 1877 were submitted to the Government of India in the various departments and copies also circulated to local heads of departments.	Do do	
13	The special famine report of the Province for the week ending 24th March 1877 was submitted to the Honorable T. C. Hope, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Simla.	Do do	
14	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,500 for the extension of Shule tank reservoir was sanctioned.	Do do	
15	In reply, information was afforded to the Deputy Accountant General, regarding a sum of Rs. 8,265 for certain works, from the funds placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
16	In returning certain petitions from one Shamabatta, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the petitioner should be compelled to appear personally and his statement relating to the Sivaganga Matt taken and submitted to this office.	Do do	
17	Certain petitions from the Guru of the Sivadi Matt, regarding an inam in the Sagar Taluk, were forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, for opinion and report.	Do do	
18	A notification of sanction for repairing a well near the 1st class travellers' bungalow at Channaraypatna, amounting to Rs. 20, was returned to Ashtagram Commissioner duly accepted.	Do do	
19	Referring to an application for further funds for relief works from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to report when the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore had conformed to the procedure laid down for his guidance.	Do do	
20	The Commissioner of the Nagar Division was requested to report how he proposed to meet the cost for the construction of a well at the travellers' bungalow at Kadur, amounting to Rs. 203.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the cost of repairing the Government store room and office at Palhalli, amounting to Rs. 130, should be debited to the proper head in the civil budget, if not already carried out and paid for from district funds.	Do do	
22	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that a revised notification for Rs. 15[illegible] for repairing a well at Devasamudra in the Dodéri Taluk, was accepted and full appropriation made.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
23	As submitted by Nagar Commissioner, a fresh notification of sanction for Rs. 63, for sinking a well at Palvalli in the Pavagada Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
24	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a supplemental estimate for Rs. 298, for repairing the bund of the Kudinirkatte at Channapatna, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Oct. 1876, Part II, "Financial," No. 56.
25	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to state whether the estimated balances on 1st April 1877-78 of the district fund budgets	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	of the Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions, include balances remaining unexpended out of State grants for relief works.		
26	The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was requested to state whether the rates of mirasi payable to Shanbhogs recently sanctioned had been adopted in the Division.	6th April 1877.	
27	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to inform petitioner Mutukur Kasipataiya that he was, for the reasons stated, not entitled to any remission of kandayam.	Do do	
28	Two copies of the quarterly gradation and distribution lists of officers up to 31st March 1877 were forwarded to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.	Do do	
29	Ten copies of do to the Secretary in the Financial Department.	Do do	
30	One copy of do to the Secretary in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
31	The despatch of certain register books was intimated to the Treasury Officer, Shimoga District.	Do do	
32	Referring to correspondence on the subject, the Collector of Malabar was informed that, if the aid of an officer of this Administration should be required for taking charge of Mysore people, application should be made to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, giving particulars as to their number and the locality where they can be conveniently collected for transmission over the frontier.—Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
33	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Adjutant General, Madras, intimating that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 991 of 1876 did not apply to Captain Ludlow or to any officer who has not elected the furlough rules of 1868, was forwarded to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for communication to Captain Ludlow.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, "General."
34	In forwarding to the Inam Commissioner a letter and its enclosures from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, soliciting sanction to the refund of Rs. 55—15—4, being amount of excess jodi collected from the jodidars of the Vadagur village in the Kolar Taluk, that officer was requested to report in what respect the settlement made in the first instance was erroneous, and why it was revised, considering that it was only an *ad-interim* and not a final settlement.	Do do	
35	Copy of a communication from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, recommending that the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, on the Measurers sent to Mr. Meiklejohn be awaited, before any more Karkuns or Measurers are directed to accompany Lieutenant Macintire and Mr. Betham in Chitaldroog and Túmkúr, respectively, was forwarded to Nundydroog Commissioner, for report.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part I, "General," Index No.
36	Notification empowering Mr. Lawrance, acting Sar Amin of Bangalore, to commit cases for trial to the Sessions Court, was gazetted.	Do do	
37	Notification investing Venkatadri Nayik, Peshkar of the Betmangala Taluk, with 3rd Class Magisterial powers, and with additional powers as described, temporarily, was gazetted.	Do do	
38	In reply, the President, Municipal Commission, was informed that the memo of propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the Cantonment Municipal Commission to be held on the 12th instant had been recorded.	7th do	
39	The Commissioners of Divisions were requested to report whether the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has had the effect of checking importation of British manufactured goods, and if so whether its retention is desirable or requisite as a means of protecting local industry.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
40	On the recommendation of the President, Municipal Commission, certain Municipal Commissioners in the Cantonment of Bangalore whose term of office had expired were re-appointed.	7th April 1877.	
41	In reply, the President, Municipal Commission, was informed that the proceedings of an ordinary meeting held on the 20th March submitted by him had been recorded.	Do do	
42	In reply, Messrs. Wallace & Co. were informed that the completion of the order sent to them in December last for pickaxes and mamotis was not now requisite.	Do do	
43	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested to submit full particulars of the persons relieved and amount expended in the seven road side kitchens around Bangalore.	Do do	
44	On a reference from the Secretary, Department Public Works, the Commissioner, Nundydoorg Division, was requested to report on the subject of the dismantling of certain tanks in the Division.	Do do	
45	The usual monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg with proportionate return for 1st April 1877, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
46	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division was requested to submit further information regarding Bububi's makan lands.	9th do	
47	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that future season report should be made up to midnight of Saturday.	Do do	
48	Copies of the quarterly gradation and distribution lists of officers up to 31st March 1877 were circulated to heads of departments.	Do do	
49	The Chief Commissioner's remarks on the muzrayi accounts of the Nundydroog Division were communicated to the Commissioner.—Copy to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
50	An address from the Muhammadan community of Bangalore presented on the occasion of the commemoration of the assumption by Her Majesty of the style and title of Empress of India was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.	Do do	
51	In reply, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was informed demi-officially, that the transmission to the Government of Madras of certain plants of the carob tree would be attended to as soon as the plants were ascertained to be in a fit condition for removal.	Do do	
52	The Director, Government Gardens, was requested to report when the seedlings were sufficiently grown to admit of their distribution.	Do do	
53	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that certain accounts of the Kolur village prepared in the year 1805—6 do not appear to have been received in this office.	Do do	
54	Copy of Government of India No. 189, dated the 28th March last, was forwarded to the Registrar of Companies in Mysore for information and with a request that a draft schedule of fees to be fixed under the provisions of Section 190, Clause 5 of Act X of 1866, be submitted as early as practicable.	10th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Oct. 1875, Part II, R. A. and C. No.
55	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the construction of the roads recommended by him was not necessary.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Chief Engineer.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
56	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Executive Engineer, Tank Division, had been directed to issue the articles of crockery noted on presentation of the indent.	10th April 1877.	
57	Copies of Government of India, Home Department No. 5—228, dated 29th March last, regarding the medical history and relations of every insane patient sent to England, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.	Do do	
58	Copies of the orthographical list of places in the Bombay Presidency alphabetically arranged, were circulated to heads of departments.	Do do	
59	In reply, the officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department was informed that the Chief Commissioner observed that, with the rain that had fallen, it was anticipated that sufficient grazing would be found for the amrut mahal herds in the extensive areas of district-forest land which lie contiguous to the State-forests which latter the Government of India were urgent should be closed against cattle grazing.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part I, Rev.-Forests, Index Nos.
60	A notice received from the Consulting Engineer, Madras Railways, regarding the closing of telegraph offices on the Madras Railway to the public, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore, Gazette, for publication in the next issue of the Gazette, Part II.—Communicated to Consulting Engineer of Railways, Madras.	Do do	
61	The Commissioners of Divisions were called upon to submit lists shewing the furniture, napery and cooking utensils required to complete the standard fixed for 1st and 2nd class bungalows in their Divisions.	11th do	
62	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was requested to submit the explanation called for in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 468, dated 13th March 1877, regarding preparation of season returns.	Do do	Part I, Genl. March 1877.
63	A notice specifying certain lands which are required for forest reserves in the Shimoga District was published in the Mysore Gazette, and copies forwarded to the Conservator of Forests and the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, "Revenue-Forests," No.
64	Copies of Government of India Resolution No. 667, dated 21st March last, reviewing the registration reports of the several Provinces except the Panjab, for the year 1874—75, were forwarded to the Inspector General of Registration and the Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
65	A statement of officers of the Bengal Civil Service, attached to the Mysore list, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave, for the quarter ending 31st March 1877, was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
66	Copies of Government of India, Home Department, No. 4—437, dated 7th March last, relative to certain embezzlements at Agra and Muttra, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for information and communication to Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
67	The Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, was requested to obtain the sanction of the Major General Commanding the Division to the Chief Civil Master Armourer inspecting the arms in use with the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers on his next visit to this station.	Do do	
68	As solicited, 25 copies of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings dated 20th March last, No. 12887—281, communicating orders of the Government of India, prescribing standard forms for adoption in annual dispensary reports were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part I, "General," Index Nos.
69	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that all works that are intended as a means of employment to distressed persons should be included in the forms prescribed, whatever may be the source from which the funds for their execution were obtained.	12th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
70	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to submit a statement shewing the affected area in each taluk of his Division.	12th April 1877.	
71	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the grant of Rs. 35,000 for famine relief kitchens in the Bangalore and Tumkúr Districts was sanctioned, and debited to the 6th lakh grant of 7th March last. The Commissioner was requested to submit at an early date a statement made up to 31st March, shewing the sums sanctioned by Government for the kitchens, &c.	Do do	
72	Copies of Government of India, Home Department, No. 1—59, dated 26th February last, relative to the transportation of term-convicts, were communicated to the Judicial Commissioner, for the issue of subsidiary orders.—Copies also sent to the Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
73	Referring to a report from the Anche Bakshi to the effect that a deficiency of Rs. 1,000 was discovered in the Chitaldroog Taluk Treasury, said to have been made away with by the shroff, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that the Amildar should explain how so large a sum could be made away with without being missed until the 2nd instant.	Do do	
74	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was referred to para 5 of this office order of 5th instant, in which instructions for the preparation and submission of the season reports were prescribed.	Do do	*Vide* this Vol, Part I, "General," Index Nos.
75	Referring to his season report ending 31st March 1877, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to report whether all the Vaisak paddy and Bengal gram crops, sown in beds of tanks in the Taluks of Channagiri and Nagar, have failed, and how the "Dried" crops in those taluks were harvested, with the observation that, according to the reports received, the Shimoga District seemed to be becoming badly affected.	Do do	
76	Captain Maltby, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was authorized to purchase certain tools required by him for use in his District.	Do do	
77	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the punishment inflicted by him on the Shekdar of Kalasa, Chikmagalur Taluk, for displaying not only want of alacrity but actual negligence and an insubordinate spirit in complying with the wishes of the Executive Engineer, and it was requested that this approval be communicated to the petitioner.	13th do	
78	Referring to his register of dismissals for February 1877, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to transmit the original papers shewing the nature of the act committed by Narnappa, Gumasta of the Munsiff's Court at Turuvekere, whose name appears in it.	Do do	
79	Copies of Government of India, Home Department No. 14—804, regarding the transmission of appeals against judicial decisions, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
80	A statement shewing the total yearly rain-fall at Bangalore and Mysore, from 1861 to 1876, was transmitted as requested to Mr. W. T. Blandford, Weather Department, Calcutta.	Do do	
81	Copies of Government of India, Home Department Resolution No. 13—795, regarding the submission of annual reports shewing the progress made in each Province in India, towards the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes, were transmitted to the Commissioners of Divisions, for information.	Do do	
82	In reply, the Madras Government were requested to obligingly furnish any reports to hand relative to the spread of disease among the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	cattle of the Amrut Mahal breeding establishment by the affected cattle of private individuals being turned loose over the Mysore country.		
83	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks on the action of Mr. King, Assistant Conservator, for having caused his Clerk to write and sign official letters to an Assistant Commissioner in the Kolar District, were communicated to the Conservator of Forests.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, in reply.	13th April 1877.	
84	Notification granting D. Bhagavant Rao, Amildar of the Kankuppa Taluk, furlough on half pay from 12th May to 7th December 1876, was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
85	Copies of a report by Captain Coussmaker on tasar-silk experiments conducted by him, and the results obtained therefrom, received from the Bombay Government, were forwarded to the heads of departments as denoted.	Do do	
86	Instructions relating to the re-appropriation of unexpended balances of last year, and the submission of notifications of sanction, &c., were communicated in reply to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.—Communicated to Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar.	Do do	
87	A statement of the distribution made on account of feeding kitchens for expenditure during April 1877, received from Nundydroog Commissioner, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for information.	Do do	
88	In reply, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, was authorized to supply the survey officers on special famine duty with a Karkun and Measurers as peons if found advisable and to report the same to this office.	Do do	
89	Kanarese copies of order prescribing a scale of daily rations for adoption in Government kitchens were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, President, Central Famine Relief Committee, Bangalore, and President, Municipal Board, Mysore, for distribution	Do do	
90	As submitted by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, an estimate for Rs. 557, on account of the deviation of the Mysore-Malvalli road, Mysore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
91	A re-appropriation statement amounting to Rs. 5,557, providing funds for certain relief works in the Bangalore District, was returned to Nundydroog Commissioner, unsanctioned, as it was not submitted within the prescribed time.	Do do	
92	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to furnish a correct list in the form forwarded shewing the number of 1st and 2nd class travellers' bungalows in their Districts.	Do do	
93	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that his instructions to the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan, to proceed with sanctioned works which remained incomplete on 1st April 1877, and which required completion during the current official year, were approved.—Communicated to Examiner, Department Public Works, and Commissioners, Nundydroog and Nagar.	Do do	
94	Copy of a statement from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, explaining the difference of Rs. 10,000 allotted for relief measures in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
95	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the further sale of 5 lakhs of the Mysore Invested Surplus.	14th do	
96	A petition from one Syed Shekham Ahamed Shatari, Jahagirdar of Binjipur, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Inam Settlements,	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	with an enquiry whether the circumstances stated therein did not afford reasonable ground for remitting the claim to the produce of the jahagir land while under attachment.		
97	The Chief Commissioner's orders in the case of Sitarama *vs.* Nagamma of the Kavaledurga Taluk were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	14th April 1877.	
98	Under circumstances represented by the President, Municipal Commission, the expenditure of Rs. 1,500, sanctioned for the extension of the Shule tank reservior, being utilized on a similar work at the south-west corner of the Sampangi tank, was sanctioned, subject to the submission of a detailed estimate.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No. 14.
99	The Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Bangalore, was requested to supply the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division with some seed of the "Prickley comfrey" when available.—Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, in reply.	Do do	
100	Instructions relating to the removal of destitute Mysore people from Malabar and the Nilgiris were communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
101	Copy of a letter with its enclosures from Colonel J. Puckle, regarding his retirement from the service, was submitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, for the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Do do	
102	Referring to a communication from him on the subject, Mr. Dawson, a coffee planter in the Wynad, was informed that the Chief Commissioner did not consider it as desirable that a larger number of Mysore people of the able-bodied class should remain in that locality than could find employment under the ordinary conditions and that ample relief works have been provided for such people in their own Province.	Do do	
103	Notification granting Murgesa Modaliar, Amildar of the Betmangla Taluk, three months' sick leave on medical certificate, was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
104	Under circumstances represented, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that the sanction accorded for the temporary employment of Mr. Assistant Apothecary Pettigrew, was revoked.—Gazetted.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, "General."
105	Copies of the Victoria Press Kanarese Sheet Almanac, for 1877, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions, for distribution.	Do do	
106	A sum of Rs. 72—8—0, being amount of subscription collected in the Chief Commissioner's office (Duftur Department) was forwarded to the Treasurer, Central Famine Relief Committee.	Do do	
107	An estimate for Rs. 16,089, for constructing the Malebennur-Basvapatna road in the Shimoga District, was sanctioned, and the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to report what appropriations he intended making for the work out of relief grants, as there was no provision in the district fund budget.—Communicated to Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
108	Referring to certain discrepancies in the taluk reports for the week ending the 7th April 1877, the Commissioners of Divisions were requested to instruct the Deputy Commissioners to issue strict orders to the Amildars to ensure the correct preparation of the returns on which the report to India was based.	Do do	
109	Certain notifications of sanction, submitted by Nagar Commissioner, were returned duly accepted.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
110	A letter was addressed to the Madras Government, affording information regarding some of the famine works in progress in the taluks of the Mysore Province, bordering on the Madras Presidency.	14th April 1877.	
111	Copy of Chief Commissioner's order No. 359—6 of the 10th instant passed on the report of Mr. Assistant Commissioner, Mahomed Ali, specially deputed to convey back Mysore people stated to be congregated in the Hindupoor and two adjoining taluks of the Bellary District, was forwarded to the Madras Government with the Chief Commissioner's remarks.	Do do	
112	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that provision would be made in the district fund budget of the Mysore and Hassan Districts for 1877—78, for the allotment of Rs. 500 to each, for sinking wells, &c.	Do do	
113	An estimate for Rs. 2,500, received from the President, Municipal Board, for enlarging the reservoir in the bed of the Karanji tank, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
114	A further re-appropriation of Rs. 30,000 for distribution to Deputy Commissioners in the Nundydroog Division, for expenditure on relief works during April 1877, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
115	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that the Proceedings of an ordinary meeting held on the 14th March last had been recorded.	Do do	
116	The Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the forms of Commissioners' registers for famine relief works were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, in reply.	Do do	
117	Notification granting Mr. E. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests, three months' privilege leave, was gazetted and copy sent to Conservator of Forests, with a remark that the Conservator's action in allowing Mr. Hicks to proceed on leave in anticipation of sanction was approved.	16th do	
118	The Surveyor General of India was requested to instruct the local topographical officers to submit information as denoted, for incorporation in the Provincial Administration Report now under preparation.	Do do	
119	Copies of the addenda and corrigenda to the codes of the Financial Department, 3rd edition, were forwarded to the heads of departments as denoted.	Do do	
120	Copy of a communication from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, on the subject of the road west of the Alsur tank, was forwarded to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, with an intimation that a supplemental grant for metalling the new road would be made after it has been thoroughly consolidated, should funds be then available.	17th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, "General," No.
121	Under circumstances represented, a recommendation was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the additional designation of "Assistant Secretary" being conferred on Mr. Tambu Chetti, the Head Sheristadar of the Chief Commissioner's Office.	Do do	
122	Notification granting Mr. M. Amurtalinga Modaliar, Anche Bakshi, three months' privilege leave of absence, and appointing Mr. J. Ramaiya Naidu, Assistant Commissioner, 5th class, to act as Anche Bakshi, was gazetted and copy sent to the Anche Bakshi.	Do do	
123	A duplicate packing account of stores per "Her Majesty" was forwarded to the Secretary in the Department Public Works, to be duly signed and returned if the articles have been received.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
124	A declaration that a certain land was required for extending the rifle range of the regiment stationed at the French Rocks, was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner Ashtagram Division.	17th April 1877.	
125	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to state whether muzrayi bills were submitted for each taluk separately or for whole Districts, and to furnish a statement shewing the balance of the funds remaining to the credit of each taluk on 31st March 1877, to enable this office to check the monthly accounts.	Do do	
126	Notification relating to the rates for the carriage of grain from the port of Negapatam to Bangalore being reduced, was gazetted.	Do do	
127	Notification empowering Mr. B. J. Woutersz, Amildar of the Betmangala Taluk, Kolar District, to try offences under the Railway Act's 18 of 1854 and 25 of 1871, as may fall within his jurisdiction and be punishable with fine only, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	18th do	
128	Notification granting Shamaiengar, Peshkar of the Chikmagalur Taluk, as a temporary measure, with certain Magisterial powers, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
129	Notification investing Lieutenant A. H. Macintire, and Mr. G. Betham, with Magisterial powers of the 1st Class and with additional powers as described, while employed on special duty, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
130	Notification appointing Syed Abdulkhadar, Amildar of Kolar, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Malvalli Taluk, Mysore District, was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
131	Notification confirming certain supernumerary Amildars of the Nundydroog Division in that grade to complete the establishment was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
132	Certain proposals from the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for the provision of additional accommodation for the reception of patients in the Bowring Civil Hospital, were sanctioned.—Communicated to President, Municipal Commission and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
133	In reply, a memorandum prepared by the Deputy Accountant General, descriptive of the system in force in this Province for the levy of stamp duty, in this Province, on bills of exchange, was forwarded to the Second Assistant Resident, Hydrabad	Do do	*Vide* this statement No. 94.
134	The sum of Rs. 4,000 for kitchen expenditure in the Shimoga District was sanctioned, and the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to explain the source from which an allotment of Rs. 1,000 was made previously for the purpose.	Do do	
135	The Station Master, Bangalore, was requested to furnish a statement shewing the consignments of grain, received from Negapatam and other stations on the Southern India Railway to Kolar and Bangalore, from 1st to 24th March 1877, together with the freight paid therefor.	Do do	
136	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to submit a brief note on the general effect that the drought has had on the sheep in their Districts, and if mortality has been greater among the imported Merinos than the indigenous kinds.	Do do	
137	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to furnish information on the points denoted, as to the number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's Territories employed on relief works and gratuitously fed at kitchens and camp in this Province from 1st January to 31st March 1877.—Copy to Chief Engineer for a list of the Madras people employed on works under the professional department.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
138	The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the cost of constructing thatched sheds for the use of persons fed in Government kitchens should be defrayed from relief grants.	18th April 1877.	
139	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were addressed on the subject of certain discrepancies in the condition statements received from the Amildars for week ending 14th April 1877.	19th do	
140	Two estimates for the improvement of certain roads were returned to Nagar Commissioner unsanctioned.	Do do	
141	A supplemental estimate for Rs. 125, for constructing a well in the Sirallkoppa musafarkhana, was returned to Nagar Commissioner unsanctioned.	Do do	
142	Certain notifications of sanction by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog for famine relief works were accepted and returned.	Do do	
143	A further grant of Rs. 15,000 for the Tumkur District for collecting metal was sanctioned.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
144	The Nagar Commissioner was requested to submit a promised report of the arrangements made in the Kadur District to give effect to the instructions contained in Proceedings of 9th February 1877.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Feb. 1877, Part I, "General," Index No. 4.
145	A notification of sanction submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner for Rs. 800, on account of tools and plant for the use of the Hassan District, was accepted.	Do do	
146	As submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 8—15—0, being cost of erecting a shed for cholera patients, in the civil limits, during the prevalence of the expidemic at the French Rocks, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
147	A communication from the Secretary in the Department Public Works, giving cover to a letter from the Assistant Engineer, Bangalore Range, reporting on the condition of his district, was forwarded in original to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for early attention.	Do do	
148	In reply to a communication from the Director, Government Gardens, relative to the distribution of the Liberian coffee seed, a letter in original from the Revd. G. Richter, reporting on some sent to him for experimental cultivation, was forwarded to Mr. Gordon with an intimation that the results of the enquiries being made by him would be awaited.	Do do	
149	Notification appointing Bhagavanta Rao Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kankuppa Taluk, Chitaldroog District, on probation, was gazetted.	Do do	
150	A copy of Government of India Resolution No. 12—1262, dated 22nd July last, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, with a request that the medical returns referred to therein may be furnished to the Judicial Commissioner.—Communicated to Judicial Commissioner in reply.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part "Judicial" No.
151	Notification granting Captain C. M. A. Morant, Adjutant, Mysore Horse, 60 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
152	A bi-monthly return of stores under provision by the Director General of Stores up to 28th February 1877 for this Province, was circulated among the officers concerned.	Do do	
153	An extract from a communication received by the Secretary in the Department Public Works, relative to deaths of coolies employed on the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Manjarabad Ghat from cholera, was forwarded to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for early attention.		
154	Two notifications of sanction amounting to Rs. 209 were returned to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, duly accepted.	19th April 1877.	
155	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, four estimates amounting to Rs. 5,823, for certain tank works to be carried out as relief operations, were sanctioned and returned.	Do do	
156	As solicited by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to Arunachalam Modaliar, Head Surveyor of the Kolar District, being allowed to draw his pay at the increased rate from February last.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. (Progs. for Feb. 1877 Part II,
157	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the allotments made by him to the several districts on account of relief works were approved, and he was further instructed as to the manner in which a sum of Rs. 6,248 should be shown in the accounts.	Do do	" Financial, No. 33.
158	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the grant of imprests to officers other than Amildars and other minor officers under certain conditions was not sanctioned by the terms of this office order of February last, and an explanation was requested as to the imprests granted to certain gentlemen in charge of relief kitchens, &c.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. (Progs. for Feb. 1877 Part I, " Financial, Index Nos. 1 to 5
159	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that he was at liberty to decline to comply with a request made by one Haji Budana Sahib, as to the individual he should sue for damages sustained by him on account of the delay occasioned in the issue of sandalwood purchased, if there was no real ground for complaint on petitioner's part.	20th do	
160	In reply, information relating to the system pursued in this Province of collecting revenue and postage was furnished to Mr. J. Casey of New York.	Do do	
161	Notification appointing Sitaramaiya, Sheristadar of the Nelamangala Taluk, a Magistrate of the 3rd Class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, and with additional powers as described, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
162	In reply, the Superintendent of Inam Settlements was informed that the transfer to the Ancho Department for packing purposes, of certain forms no longer in use in the Inam Department, was approved.	Do do	
163	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the transfer of a piece of land in the Chitaldroog District, required by the Madras Government for the construction of the Gudikatta-Bellary road, was sanctioned, and he was requested to submit the necessary alienation statement.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. (Progs for Dec. 1876, Part II, "General," No. 13.
164	Notification granting Mr. H. R. Ring, officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, two months' privilege leave of absence from the 5th March last, was gazetted and copy sent to Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
165	A copy of the "Statistical Reporter" for April 1877 was circulated to the officers denoted for perusal and return.	Do do	
166	The Protector of Emigration, Madras, was requested to furnish certain information relative to emigration during 1876—77, for insertion in the Administration Report.	Do do	
167	Certain correspondence which has passed between this office and the Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department at Húnsúr, in which the latter officer has made an objectionable remark, was referred to the officiating Commissary General, Madras, for such notice as he may deem proper.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
168	The Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to enquire and report whether it was essential for the preservation of the Amrut Mahal herds that they should be allowed to continue in the forest reserves for a short time longer, and that such might be permitted if deemed necessary.—Communicated to Conservator of Forests.	20th April 1877.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part I, Rev.-Forests, Index Nos.
169	Certain suggestions by the military authorities for surveys of the forts of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam were communicated to the Surveyor General of India.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, "General," No.
170	A petition to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy, from certain pensioners residing in the cantonment of Bangalore, received with Government of India No. 350, dated 10th April last, was forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, for the orders of the Major General Commanding the Mysore Division.	Do do	
171	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to report whether he was prepared to recommend the formation of the 2nd class of the Lower Division of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, and whether any, and if so what, additional cost will be involved by the measure.	Do do	
172	For reasons assigned, a plan and estimate, amounting to Rs. 13,858, for opening a road from Shrinivaspur to Ramsamudra in the Kolar District, were returned to Nundydroog Commissioner unsanctioned.	21st do	
173	Notification of sanction for repairing the well in the compound of the 2nd class travellers' bungalow at Malvalli was returned to Ashtagram Commissioner accepted.	Do do	
174	The Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the payment of the cost of the construction of bridges on the Kallurkatte-Anantapur road were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, and the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
175	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the payment of a monthly contingent allowance of Rs. 5 each, to Major Blair and Lieutenant Macintire employed on special famine duty, was sanctioned for three months, the charge being debited to the relief grants.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
176	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the postponement till next year of the recovery of the full amount of contribution due by ryots towards the repairs of the Hebbur tank in the Kadaba Taluk, Túmkúr District, was sanctioned, as also the payment of a sum from imperial funds to adjust the claims of the contractors.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works.	Do do	
177	In reply, the President of the Municipal Board, Mysore, was informed that the amounts of sanction and expenditure on account of municipal works should be included in the weekly famine return.	Do do	
178	A return of the death of Mr. Nugent Daly, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore, was submitted in the prescribed form to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
179	A printed copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings prescribing the scale of wages to be applied to persons on civil relief works was furnished to the Madras Government as requested.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Feb. 1877, Part I, "General," Index Nos.
180	A power of attorney for the sale of two of the five lakhs of invested surplus, authorized by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, was returned to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned.	Do do	
181	As requested by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, three petitions from one Krishnachari *alias* Annaiyachari, jodidar of Vadanda-	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	halli of the Kolar Taluk, were forwarded to the Superintendent, Inam Settlements.		
182	Extracts from certain packing accounts of Mysore Fund Stores were forwarded to the officers concerned.	21st April 1877.	
183	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the disposal of certain paupers brought back from Hindupoor in Her Majesty's Territories were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	23rd do	
184	Notification substituting the Bidarguppe hobli for that of Hosgur, in notification of 30th April 1875, was gazetted and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
185	Thirty copies (in Kanarese) of the notification prohibiting Government officials receving tambul or presents on the occasion of marriages, &c., taking place in their houses, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
186	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog was informed that, in future, the weekly season reports should be made up to Saturday and not up to Thursday as heretofore.	Do do	
187	The Chief Commissioner's orders on explanation submitted by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Narnappa, in regard to his proceedings in revenue additional special appeal No. 50 of 1876—77, were communicated to Commissioners, Nagar and Nundydroog Divisions.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, "General," No. 45.
188	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to Mr. Cress, Munsiff, occupying one half of the travellers' bungalow at Chikballapur for a further period of two months on similar terms as heretofore.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	24th do	*Vide* Vol of Progs. for February 1867, Part II, "General,"
189	Copy of Secretary of State's despatch relating to the return passage money of gentlemen proceeding to England under the terms of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, received with Government of India, Home Department No. 2—75, dated 22nd ultimo, was gazetted.	Do do	No. 109.
190	The attention of the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was drawn to an article which appeared in the "Karnataka Prakasika," detailing the existence of abuses in the management of relief kitchens, &c., in the Bangalore District; and the necessity of constant supervision by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants was urged on his attention.	Do do	
191	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's further instructions relative to areas whether taluks or hoblis which are severely affected by the scarcity being defined on maps by coloration, were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II, "General," No. 145.
192	Copy of a letter with enclosures relative to the restoration of the Kavalkunte tank was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	25th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for March 1877, Part II,
193	Notification appointing Venkatramaiya, Peshkar of the Túmkúr Taluk, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kunigal Taluk, as a temporary measure, was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	26th do	"General," No. 35.
194	A fresh deed of conveyance for a house in the occupation of the Superintendent, Central Jail, purchased from one Mr. Brewty, was forwarded to his Solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Bombay, to be duly executed by their client.—Communicated to Mr. Brewty in reply.	27th do	*Vide* Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2253,
195	Three printed copies of the special famine report of Mysore, for the week ending 7th April 1877, were transmitted to the Madras Government.	Do do	dated 17th Oct. 1872.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
196	Notification relating to the courts of the Judicial Assistant Commissioners and Munsiffs continuing closed during the month of May next was gazetted.	27th April 1877.	
197	Referring to Proceedings of May 1875, a draft copy of rules proposed to be issued for the conservancy of small towns and villages where municipal regulations have not been introduced, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for any remarks or emendations he may wish to suggest.	30th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for May 1875, Part I, "General," Index Nos.
198	In continuation of previous reference, a docket from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements was forwarded to the Inam Commissioner with a request that it may be re-submitted with the report previously called for.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *May* 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that the employment of the drill instructors of the Barr for another year from 1st April 1877 was sanctioned, and he was requested to furnish information on certain points connected with the supervision of the instruction, &c.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th April 1877.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for April 1876, Part II, "Financial."

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, May 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

APRIL, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.—*Nil.*
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRES

1877.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1—2	*Correspondence regarding the subject of the timber bills, on the exchange of lands assigned to Messrs. H. P. Drummond and J. Rose.* Declining to modify the orders of April 15th, 1874, No. 60—2.	No. 54 Rev. 6, dated 24th April 1877.	...	No. 60—2, dated April 15th, 1874.	1—2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 24th April 1877.

rom the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Daftar Department, No. 1—1, dated Coorg, 3rd April 1877.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter dated 3rd April 1877, from Mr. H. P. Drummond ving cover to a petition from him and Mr. J. Rose, regarding bills sent to them from this office for yment of timber standing on lands granted to them in the "Bamboo District," for lands resigned on the ghats, for the Chief Commissioner's orders.

2. It may not be here out of place to bring to notice that these gentlemen might, under the old rules, have redeemed the timber standing on the lands resigned by them, and by so doing have obtained the concessions laid down in para 6 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 60—Rev. 2 of 15th April 1874; having failed so to do, I do not understand what claim they have now to that privilege.

3. As these gentlemen have already been put in possession of exchange lands, I would solicit that early orders may be issued as to whether they are to be called upon to pay the value of the timber on the said lands or not.

From Mr. H. P. Drummond, To the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, dated Mercara, 3rd April 1877.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a petition to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg from Mr. Rose and myself, on the subject of the timber bills on the exchange lands, which I beg you will forward with your favorable recommendation.

To C. B. Saunders, Esq., C. B., Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated 31st March 1877.

The humble petition of Herbert Powys Drummond of Kenchu kotta in the Province of Coorg, British India Coffee Planter, and James Rose of Chenion kotta in Coorg, aforesaid likewise Coffee Planter.

Sheweth.—That your petitioners were applicants for land exchanges from that part of Coorg commonly known as "The Forest" to that part of Coorg commonly known as "The Bamboo."

2. That exchanges were effected in favor of your petitioners under the provisions of order No. 60-Rev. 2, dated the fifteenth day of April 1874 of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

3. That a large sum of money purporting to be for timber on the land newly acquired by exchange has been demanded from your petitioners by the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg.

4. That the forest land lately resigned by your petitioners was acquired by your petitioners before the organization of the Coorg Forest Department, and up to a comparatively recent date the only conserved trees were five in number, *viz.*, 1. teak, 2. blackwood, 3. ebony, 4. poon, and 5. sandal.

5. The timber standing on land acquired under the old rules was put up to auction or not at the option of the holder of the land.

6. Such rules were merely of a formal character and no source of remuneration to Government, the landholder invariably purchasing the timber at a purely nominal figure.

7. Your petitioners inadvertently omitted to redeem or unable to shew that the timber on the land that they have resigned was redeemed.

8. Under the provisions of the general orders of the Chief Commissioner above quoted, the owner of land resigned in exchange is entitled to set off the standing caste timber on such land against the standing caste timber on the land taken up. Provided that if there is any surplus excess on such land newly acquired, he has to pay for the same according to the seigniorage rates chargeable by the Forest Department upon timber on land offered for sale under the "Waste Land Rules."

9. Long subsequent to the original acquisition by your petitioners of the forest land lately resigned new rules increasing the number of caste trees were promulgated (without however as hitherto interpreted having retrospective effect); such order only having reference to new acquisitions of land since the passing of such rules.

10. It is nevertheless now argued by the Officiating Superintendent that your petitioners are liable to pay for the whole of the caste timber according to the new rules and standing on the land they have taken over.

11. The consequence of such argument is that, although your petitioners have given Government an equivalent in the resigned forest land, they are asked to pay on the new land for timber a sum almost approximating what they should probably have paid had they acquired it by sale under the Waste Land Rules although such acquired land is subject to immediate taxation at the full rate.

12. The exchange was professedly granted to your petitioners as a concession in consideration of previous losses and unprofitable outlay, as well as loss of time in the attempt to grow coffee on what proved by hard experience to be uncultivable lands.

13. If such payment is insisted upon, the benefit of such concession almost entirely disappears, and your petitioners respectfully urge that such a disasterous conclusion to them can never have been the wish or intention of Government.

14. Your petitioners further confidently submit that, even if the opinion of the Chief Commissioner is against them on their impression as set forth in the preceding para, the most they can be equitably called upon to pay for is only on an excess of the five caste trees already mentioned and for which only they would have had to pay had they redeemed the timber on the land they have resigned.

15. Your petitioners beg further to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that there is under his consideration at present a petition from the "Coorg Planters' Association" praying for a revision of the rules regarding the price charged by the Forest Department on land pronounced available for coffee cultivation and which petition your petitioners believe under the favorable support of the local authorities.

16. Your petitioners therefore also pray that they may have the advantage and benefit of any orders passed on such petition favorable to holders of coffee lands and they will as in duty bound ever pray, &c.

No. 54—Rev. 6, dated Bangalore, 24th April 1877.

Order.—The Chief Commissioner sees no reason for acceding to Messrs. Drummond and Rose's application for special exemption from the payment of the demand referred to, and declines to modify the provisions of this office order No. 60—2, dated April 15th, 1874, which clearly prescribes the conditions on which exchanges of land are allowed.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg
for information and communication
to Messrs. Drummond and Rose.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
1—2	*The revision of the Coorg Vaccine Establishment.* Communicating copies of correspondence to the officers denoted.	No. 19 Finl. 4, dated 7th April 1877.	...	No. 718—43, dated 31st Jan. 1877.	—6

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 7th April 1877.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Genl. No. 718—43, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1877.

In submitting copy of the marginally noted correspondence which has passed on the subject of the revision of the vaccination establishment in Coorg, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to enclose a proposition statement which embodies Mr. Saunders' recommendations for placing the establishment on a satisfactory footing.

Memorandum by Deputy Surgeon General, G. Smith, M. D., dated 12th August 1876.
Letter No. 1072, dated 18th December 1876, from Deputy Surgeon General, P. Fitzgerald, M. D.

2. In his memorandum of 12th August 1876, Deputy Surgeon General, (now Surgeon General) G. Smith, M. D., estimates the annual aggregate of births in the Coorg Province at about 5,000, and on the basis of the returns of vaccination for 1875, finds that, on the presumption that all the persons vaccinated were children within the first year of life, "there would still remain an annual addition to the population of 611·52 per mille of unprotected children." Without placing too much reliance on the accuracy of the statistics on which this conclusion is founded, the Chief Commissioner considers that there is ample evidence in these figures that the vaccination establishment in Coorg, which at present consists of two Vaccinators only, is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the Province.

3. To remedy this defect, Dr. Smith proposed that the establishment should be composed of six Vaccinators (one to each taluk) and a Superintendent, at a total annual cost, inclusive of field batta, of Rs. 1,986, as compared with Rs. 360, the cost of the existing establishment.

4. These proposals seemed to the Chief Commissioner to involve a larger expenditure than could be recommended, consistently with due regard to economy or the necessities of the case. Owing to the fact that the census of 1871 was taken at a period of the year when the ordinary population returns must have been largely swollen by the immigration of the coolies employed during the picking season on the coffee estates, the assumption as to the annual addition of births is probably excessive. From a reference moreover to the returns for several years past, the mortality from small pox, the figures for which are given marginally, does not warrant the opinion that a much increased addition to the vaccinating staff is requisite to place the establishment on an efficient footing.

Year.	Mortality from small-pox.
1870—71	25
1871—72	25
1872—73	391
1873—74	596
1874—75	292

5. The main requisites at present, the Chief Commissioner is satisfied, are (1) a slight improvement to the salaries of the Vaccinators which it is proposed to afford, paying them for the whole year and giving them field batta, for the eight working months, and (2) the appointment of an Inspector of vaccination to supervise their work by moving about in the Province.

6. These views are supported by the present Deputy Surgeon General (Dr. Fitzgerald) a copy of whose letter is annexed. The proposal now submitted involves therefore the appointment of four, instead of two, Vaccinators, on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem, payable throughout the year, and of an Inspector on Rs. 25 per mensem, payable for a smaller period. The Vaccinators will receive field batta at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem, and the Inspector horse allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem, for the eight working months of the year. The aggregate annual cost will be Rs. 1,196, being an increase of Rs. 836 per annum over the present cost.

7. In the event of these proposals meeting with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, I am desired to request that they may be sanctioned with effect from the 1st April next.

Tabular Statement of Proposition submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Extract from Department of Government of India.		Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.									Proposition.				Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's Recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India.		
			Present Scale.				Proposed Scale.					Permanent.		Temporary.				Foreign Department.	Financial Department.	
												Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.					
No.	Date.		No.	Designation.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Designation.	Rs.	A.	P.							Remarks.	Remarks.	Orders.
		Office of the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Coded Districts.	2	Vaccinators at 15 Rs. each per mensem ...	30	0	0	4	Vaccinators at Rs. 15 each per mensem...	60	0	0					The inadequacy of the present vaccine establishment to meet the requirements of the Province of Coorg.	Vide this Office letter No. 718—43, dated 31st January 1877.			
								1	Inspector at 25 Rs. ...	25	0	0									
										85	0	0									
										12											
									Per annum ..	1,020	0	0									
								4	Batta for Vaccinators at 3 Rs. each per mensem ...	12	0	0									
								1	Inspector at Rs. 10 per mensem ...	10	0	0									
										22	0	0									
										8											
									For 8 months ...	176	0	0									
			2	For 12 months ...	360	0	0	5	Total	1,196	0	0	836	0	0						

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 7th April 1877.

Memorandum by Deputy Surgeon General G. Smith, M. D., *regarding the Vaccination Establishment in the Province of Coorg, dated 12th August* 1876.

The population of Coorg as given by the census of 1871 amounts to 168,312 scattered over an area of 2,000 square miles, the average population per square mile being 84·16.

2. The returns of the Province for 1875 give the aggregate number of births as 2,804 equal to 12·38 per mille of the population. These returns are manifestly inaccurate. Calculating the ratio of births at 30 per mille of population, the annual aggregate of births in Coorg cannot fall short of 5,000.

3. To meet the vaccination wants of the Province, two District Vaccinators, at a monthly cost of Rs. 15 each being an annual aggregate expenditure of Rs. 360, constitute the whole of the sanctioned establishment. Some slight help is afforded to these men by the medical subordinates attached to the Civil Dispensary at Mercara and to the establishment of the Superintendent of Coorg. The Medical Officer attached to the Native Infantry Regiment at Mercara superintends the vaccination establishment.

4. The marginal table shews the aggregate successful vaccinations in Coorg for 1875 as performed by the regular establishment assisted, as described ; from which it may be gathered, that even granting—what is far from being the case—that the registration returns are accurate and that all the persons vaccinated were children within the first year of life, there would still remain an annual addition to the population of 611·52 per mille of unprotected children. The population of the Province must consequently be regarded as but imperfectly protected ; indeed no vaccination establishment can be accepted as working satisfactorily which does not secure an amount of protection considerably in excess of the annual birth rate.

	Successful.	Un-successful.	Unknown.	Total.	Ratio of successful vaccinations per mille of births.	Ratio of unprotected per mille of births.	Remarks.
By Vaccinators ...	893	133	...	1,031			
Medical Subordinates... ...	125	81	...	206			
Total... ...	1,018	219	...	1,237	488·48	611·52	

5. As there are special difficulties in the way of extending vaccination in Coorg arising from the physical conformation of the country, its periodic heavy rains, the sparseness of the population, its malarial climate and the social habits of the people, I have sought the advice of the Revd. Mr. Richter, and have to acknowledge his courtesy in affording me the benefit of his extensive experience.

6. Mr. Richter observes that the practice of vaccinating school children has so far disarmed prejudice that the people generally are favorably inclined to vaccination. The progress of vaccination however is slow owing to the paucity of agents, and the time has come when more efficient means should be initiated for the protection of the population from small pox.

7. The number of months in the year during which vaccination may be carried on in Coorg may provisonally be laid down as about nine.

The south-west monsoon rains in June, July, and August, which are generally heavy and prolonged, put a stop to itineration, except along the eastern border of Coorg. Moreover this season is, as regards the people, the busiest of the year.

The most favorable months for the spread of the prophylactic are from September to May inclusive, nine months. April and May however are unhealthy months, and they are moreover the season for the celebration of marriages, so that vaccination operations during these months will probably be somewhat hindered. Making all allowance for the interruptions detailed, as well as for the labors of harvest during the cold season, there will still remain about eight months during which the Vaccinators will have a fair chance of extending their operations throughout the Province.

8. The Province of Cooog is divided into six taluks and I would propose that one Vaccinator be provided for each taluk, with a 3rd class Superintendent in charge, the remuneration being fixed at the rate laid down in my former communications (Nos. 809, and 810, dated 15th October 1875) touching the re-construction of the vaccination establishment of the Mysore Province. Mr. Richter recommends the following localities in the several taluks as proper places of residence for the taluk Vaccinators. I have added the Padinalknad Taluk which was emitted by him from the list.

For	Mercara	Taluk	..	..	.. Mercara.
„	Yedenalknad	do	..	..	.. Virarajendrapet.
„	Kiggatnad	do	..	..	.. Hudikere.
„	Nanjarajpatna	do	..	..	.. Somvarpet.
„	Yelsavirshime	do	..	..	.. Sanivarpet.
„	Padinalknad	do	..	..	. Not indicated.

9. From these localities the Vaccinators should itinerate through the villages of the taluk using the nad cutcherries as their centres of operation and so visiting every village and house in Coorg. Mr. Richter offers most courteously to allow the Vaccinators to occupy the school houses as resting places, and has promised that his department shall assist in influencing parents and in bringing forward children for vaccination. Moreover he proposes that the Teachers should be taught vaccination, so that ultimately they might become the local Vaccinators of the district. I am hardly prepared to accept this latter arrangement which involves to a certain extent the amalgamation of the Education and of Vaccination Departments, but I gladly accept Mr. Richter's kind offer of assistance and co-operation.

10. It might be expedient to appoint as Vaccinators only agents born in the Province. Possibly a selection which secured two Coorg, one Muhammadan, and three Kanarese agents as Vaccinators with a Coorg for Superintendent might answer well. The general supervision hitherto exercised by the Civil Surgeon at Mercara should be retained, at all events for the present.

11. I append two letters on the subject of vaccination in Coorg from Mr. Richter for the information of the Chief Commissioner along with an annexure shewing the present and proposed details of expenditure on account of vaccination establishments.

APPENDIX.

Proposition Statement of the Vaccine Department in the Province of Coorg.

Present Scale.	Annual Cost.			Proposed Scale.	Annual Cost.		
2 Vaccinators at Rs. 15 each per month	360	0	0	1 First class Vaccinator at Rs. 20 per mensem	240	0	0
				5 Second do 14 do ...	840	0	0
				1 Third Class Superintendent at Rs. 50 do ...	600	0	0
				Field batta to Superintendent for 9 months in the year at Rs. 10 per mensem ...	90	0	0
				Field batta to Vaccinators at Rs. 4 per mensem for 9 months in the year	216	0	0
				Total Rs.....	1,986	0	0
				Deduct Cost of present Establishment.....	360	0	0
				Increase.....	1,626	0	0

Extract from a letter addressed by the Rev. G. Richter, Principal of the Mercara Central School, to Deputy Surgeon General, G. Smith, M. D., Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, dated 30th June 1875.

* * * * * * * *

"The existing plan of vaccinating the school children throughout Coorg has disarmed prejudice, and the people in general are favorably inclined towards vaccination. From the Vaccinators' returns you will have seen, that 427 school children have been operated upon, and 369 successfully during the past official year ; the progress has been slow, and I am glad of the prospect of a speedier course. There are, however, two obstacles to be taken into consideration—the climate of the country, and the social habits of the people, on account of which operations are restricted to a limited time during the year.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 7th April 1877.

The monsoon not only precludes travelling about, but is also the busiest time of the people ; September, October, November and December appear to be the most favorable months for vaccination, again February, March, April, and May, but the latter two months less so, for they belong to the marrying season and are generally the most unhealthy. Part of December, January, and February are occupied with the harvest. I quite agree with you that a Vaccinator should be appointed to each of the six taluks, and as to the locality, where each should reside, I would say—

For	Mercara	Taluk	in	Mercara.
,,	Padinalknad	,,	,,	Napoklu.
,,	Yedenalknad	,,	,,	Virarajendrapet.
,,	Kiggatnad	,,	,,	Hudikere.
,,	Nanjarajpatna	,,	,,	Somvarpet.
,,	Yelsavirashime	,,	,,	Sanivarsante.

From these head-quarters localities the Vaccinators would proceed to the neighbouring villages, and then make the nad cutcherries (sub-divisions of a taluk) their centres of operations—there are 24 such as shewn in my Manual of Coorg, page 367—whence they would visit every village or Coorg house. As far as possible the school houses also would make convenient resting places, and by the help of the Vernacular Masters, whom I shall instruct to this effect, the ryots may bring their children there for vaccination, and the Teachers themselves may not only act as controllers of Vaccinators' work, but learn themselves the operations, and become afterwards the local Vaccinators of each District. My Sub-Deputy Inspector also will, during his periodical (three times a year) rounds, be able to control the progress of the work, and as I come at least once a year to every school, I shall use my influence to further the Vaccinators' work. In fact, the whole scheme may be placed under my departmental control, and I may place myself, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, either in direct communication with yourself or the Civil Surgeon of Mercara, as in the experiment hitherto.

I think, Coorg Vaccinators may be obtainable and also a Coorg Superintendent, if I know what salary is allowed t each.

I may add that operations may be continued also during the monsoon towards the eastern frontier of Coorg, where the rains are very moderate ; but those villages may occupy only two or three men."

* * * * * * * *

From P. G. Fitzgerald, M. D., Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 1072, dated Bangalore, 18th December, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket memo No. 619—103 of the 4th instant forwarding for any observations I may wish to offer, a letter from the Superintendent of Coorg submitting certain proposals for the reorganization of the vaccination establishment of that Province, together with a modified scale of establishment which the Chief Commissioner considers would be sufficient as an experimental measure.

2. If it were certain that the inhabitants of Coorg were as willing to receive vaccination for themselves and their children, as we are to afford it to them, nothing short of the establishment proposed by Dr. Smith would suffice to meet the requirements of the Province ; but we have no reason to think that they have yet arrived at that desirable condition of mind, and it will probably be a work of time to bring them to it. I think therefore that the establishment proposed by the Chief Commissioner will be sufficient, for sometime at least, for the amount of work it is likely to obtain.

3. I would, however, suggest a different mode of paying the Vaccinators. The Chief Commissioner and the Superintendent of Coorg only make provision for paying them during 8 months of the year, leaving them to shift for themselves as best they can, the other 4 months. I doubt if this arrangement would be found to work satisfactorily, and would recommend instead that the Inspector and Vaccinators receive their pay throughout the year. Instead of 18 Rs. a month, I would only give the Vaccinators 15 Rs. and 3 Rs. batta in addition during the working season, but the payment of the batta to be made conditional on each Vaccinator producing proof of having performed a minimum number of 50 successful operations during the month. Moreover, I would allow to each man 2 annas a head for every successful case in excess of 100 in the month, or of 800 in the year. The batta of 10 Rs. to the Inspector also I would pay only during the working season.

This, as shewn in the margin, would involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 1,196 or 836 in excess of that for the existing establishment, and very nearly coincides with the amount of the Coorg Superintendent's scheme, but is considerably in excess of that proposed by the Chief Commissioner. The head money to be paid to the Vaccinators when the successful operations of each exceed a hundred in the month, is at present an unknown quantity. I hope it may be much, but I fear that, for some time at least, it will be inconsiderable. It may therefore be disregarded for the present.

4 Vaccinators at 15 Rs. each		Rs. 60
1 Inspector at 25 Rs.	...	25
		85
		12
Pay for 12 months ...	...	1,020
Batta.		
4 Vaccinators at 3 Rs. each	12	
1 Inspector at 10	10	
	22	
	8	
For 8 months ...	176	176
		1,196
Deduct cost of present establishment		360
Total increase Rs.		836

4. Instead of scattering the Vaccinators over the Province, I would recommend that they should travel in company with the Inspector from taluk to taluk. The Inspector taking up his position in some central village, would send out his Vaccinators to the villages and hamlets within a certain radius. Afterwards moving into another station, and so on until the whole Province had been visited. The Inspector should check and verify the work of each of his Vaccinators, and forward the returns monthly to the Medical Officer in charge of the Civil Dispensary at Mercara, who would collect and tabulate them.

Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1455, dated Fort William, the 16th March 1877.

Read a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg to the address of the Home Department No. 718—43, dated 31st January 1877, soliciting sanction to the revision of the vaccination establishment in Coorg at an additional cost of Rs. 836 per annum as per margin with effect from 1st April 1877.

Proposed Scale.			
4 Vaccinators at Rs. 15 each per mensem ...			60 0 0
1 Inspector			25 0 0
			85 0 0
			12
Per annum ...			1,020 0 0
Batta for 4 Vaccinators at Rs. 3 each per mensem	12 0 0		
For Inspector at Rs. 10 per mensem	10 0 0		
	22 0 0		
	8		
For 8 months.....			176 0 0
	Total.....		1,196 0 0
Deduct present cost 2 Vaccinators at Rs. 15 each per mensem ... 30. For 12 months ...	...		360 0 0
Additional cost...	...		836 0 0

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above resolution be communicated to the Home Department and to the Comptroller General.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asstt. Secy. to the Government of India.

Home Department, Medical, No. 209, dated Fort William, 26th March 1877.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg for information, with reference to his letter No. 718—43, dated the 31st January last.

"By Order,"

J. BEILL,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 19—FINL. 4, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH APRIL 1877.

ORDERED, that copies of the foregoing be communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg, and the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of Coorg.
" Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.,
Mysore Division and Ceded Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 7th April 1877.

This, as shewn in the margin, would involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 1,196 or 836 in excess of that for the existing establishment, and very nearly coincides with the amount of the Coorg Superintendent's scheme, but is considerably in excess of that proposed by the Chief Commissioner. The head money to be paid to the Vaccinators when the successful operations of each exceed a hundred in the month, is at present an unknown quantity. I hope it may be much, but I fear that, for some time at least, it will be inconsiderable. It may therefore be disregarded for the present.

4 Vaccinators at 15 Rs. each		Rs. 60
1 Inspector at 25 Rs.	...	25
		85
		12
Pay for 12 months ...	...	1,020
Batta.		
4 Vaccinators at 3 Rs. each	12	
1 Inspector at 10	10	
	22	
	8	
For 8 months ...	176	176
		1,196
Deduct cost of present establishment		360
Total increase Rs.		836

4. Instead of scattering the Vaccinators over the Province, I would recommend that they should travel in company with the Inspector from taluk to taluk. The Inspector taking up his position in some central village, would send out his Vaccinators to the villages and hamlets within a certain radius. Afterwards moving into another station, and so on until the whole Province had been visited. The Inspector should check and verify the work of each of his Vaccinators, and forward the returns monthly to the Medical Officer in charge of the Civil Dispensary at Mercara, who would collect and tabulate them.

Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1455, dated Fort William, the 16th March 1877.

Read a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg to the address of the Home Department No. 718—43, dated 31st January 1877, soliciting sanction to the revision of the vaccination establishment in Coorg at an additional cost of Rs. 836 per annum as per margin with effect from 1st April 1877.

Proposed Scale.			
4 Vaccinators at Rs. 15 each per mensem ...			60 0 0
1 Inspector			25 0 0
			85 0 0
			12
Per annum ...			1,020 0 0
Batta for 4 Vaccinators at Rs. 3 each per mensem	12 0 0		
For Inspector at Rs. 10 per mensem	10 0 0		
	22 0 0		
	8		
For 8 months.....			176 0 0
	Total.....		1,196 0 0
Deduct present cost 2 Vaccinators at Rs. 15 each per mensem ... 30. For 12 months ...	...		360 0 0
Additional cost...	...		836 0 0

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above resolution be communicated to the Home Department and to the Comptroller General.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asstt. Secy. to the Government of India.

Home Department, Medical, No. 209, dated Fort William, 26th March 1877.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg for information, with reference to his letter No. 718—43, dated the 31st January last.

"By Order,"

J. BEILL,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 19—FINL. 4, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH APRIL 1877.

ORDERED, that copies of the foregoing be communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg, and the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of Coorg.
" Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.,
Mysore Division and Ceded Districts.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
1—2	*Memorial from the Coorg Planters' Association dated 7th December* 1876. Passing orders on.—	No. 48—Genl. 3, dated 20th April 1877.	...	...	1—5

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, 20th April 1877.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 553—330, dated 6th February 1877.

With reference to your docket dated 31st January 1877, No. 721—21, requesting the return of the petition from the Coorg Planters' Association to the address of the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to submit the petition called for.

From the President, Coorg Planters' Association, To the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated Mercara, 7th December 1876.

1. At a meeting of the association held on the eighteenth ultimo it was resolved to offer the congratulations of the body of European planters in Coorg to Mr. Saunders on his appointment to the Chief Commissionership of the Province, the planters feeling too that they may congratulate themselves on the appointment of a distinguished civilian so well acquainted with the planters, their wants, grievances and struggles from the Chief Commissioner's former connection with them as acting Chief Commissioner in the early days of the coffee industry.

2. Since the present Chief Commissioner's former administration of the affairs of Coorg frequent and persistent representations have been made to the Government of India having in view chiefly the reduction of the assessment upon lands held for coffee cultivation, and the association remembers with satisfaction the sympathy and support these representations received at the hands of the late Chief Commissioner Sir Richard Meade.

3. Finding the association's representations in that direction were unavailing to induce the Government of India to improve the position of the planters in the manner indicated, the further prosecution of that especial subject was abandoned, but a feeling was manifested in a much more definite and decided form both by the European and native landholders that a larger and fairer allotment of the revenues derived from Coorg should be spent in the country for the benefit of the inhabitants.

4. The correctness, fairness and justice of these latter representations were recognized by the Government, and an increase made to the budget allotments for the purpose of public works in Coorg of half a lakh a year to extend to and include the year 1880.

5. The hardship Coorg had heretofore suffered from heavy taxation and from the small proportion of the revenue spent on public works being to a certain extent admitted, encourages the planters to hope that a further increase will be made to the public works allotment; an increase which apart from the general requirements of the country is urgently demanded on account of the prevailing scarcity of grain supplies and a prospective diminution after the coffee crop season in the opportunity of employing more than a small proportion of the laborers now in receipt of wages from coffee estate proprietors.

6. The necessity of an increased allotment was made apparent to the late officiating Chief Commissioner (Mr. Dalyell) by a deputation of planters, appointed to confer with him on his visit to Mercara in April last, eliciting from him a promise to give his favorable consideration to their request of an extra grant to meet what was shewn to be the necessity of the construction of roads and bridges.

7. The coffee industry in the Province was never on so safe and solid a basis as it is now. The mistakes of inexperience have been corrected, the cultivation of coffee is better understood and the almost universal want of success that prevailed has generally disappeared. An indication of the progress of the country may be gathered from the enhanced value of land. Tracts in the south-eastern districts of Coorg that but a very short time ago had little or no market value sell now at high rates.

8. Your memorialists submit that the fact of the coffee districts at the present time finding employment for some 100,000 coolies—for the maintenance of whom Government would otherwise have to open relief works through large districts of Mysore—entitle them to confidently anticipate that Government will respond liberally to their petition for a more rapid and efficient development of road communications.

9. Your memorialists look forward with alarm to the very distressing state of things they fear they must with certainty realize in a very few months when the coffee crops are picked and all estate works completed. Thousands of coolies, instead of as usual carrying the savings of their wages to their homes in the Mysore Territory, will remain in Coorg for employment and sustenance.

10. Your memorialists therefore trust that Government will sanction the immediate carrying on to its completion so far as is possible the grand trunk road from Mysore to the coast, from Periyapatna through Siddapur and the coffee districts to Virajpet with its Mercara branch.

11. Your memorialists would also suggest with regard to the employment of labor a masonry bridge over the Cauvery being substituted for the proposed iron bridge; for, besides the important consideration of the employment of labor it is presumed that a masonry bridge will cost less, last longer and admit of more ready repair.

12. Your memorialists would also beg that the bridging of the Mercara and Hassan road, long delayed, may be proceeded with at any rate so far this season as the preparation of materials and that the very useful provincial roads from Múrnad to Ammatti and from Mercara to Bhagamandalam, happily commenced this season, may be proceeded with to their terminations, the first through the various coffee plantations to Titimatti, the second through Tavunad to Sulya.

13. Your memorialists would also take this occasion to urge the further opening of what land in Coorg is found suitable for coffee cultivation; that the conservation of large tracts as forest reserves may not weigh against an undertaking of proved practical worth profitable alike to the Government exchequer and the public generally.

14. Your memorialists further submit that the Survey Department would be profitably employed in the performance of duties that now fall upon the planter desirous of obtaining land, namely, the defining and demarcating of Government waste lands. The demarcation of nads and such like routine work in districts where there is no demand for Government lands might well be postponed in favor of making available for sale by auction extensive tracts of land in the favorite districts, the eagar demand for which is attested by the high rate obtainable at Government sales as before mentioned. It is a fact well known and authenticated that, through the Province generally, but especially in this favorite district known as the "Bamboo," thousands of acres are occupied by ryots to which they have no right. In cases that have come within the knowledge of many, ryots are occupying land as bâne in varying proportions of excess up to ten times more than their taxed wet land entitles them to.

15. Your memorialists claim the privilege of placing their views before you and submit that such facts here brought to notice are grounds sufficient for having the Survey Department worked in a manner more conducive to the prosperity of the country and the interests of the Government. A thorough scrutiny of the revenue shists and the boundaries of bâne accurately and correctly defined by trustworthy officials and the balance of the land made available and advertised by public auction will be a valuable step in this direction.

16. Your memorialists would also solicit the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the immediate and very pressing want of the Province of facilities for obtaining specie at the Government Treasuries for currency notes. For some time past the public have been unable to obtain silver coin wherewith to pay their coolies. The sahukars are hindered by the famished and disturbed state of the country from bringing up specie from Bangalore and Mysore as usual. When your memorialists assert that at the present time they require probably two lakhs of rupees monthly to advance to coolies you will perceive that for the supply of food and a proper carrying out of their enterprize, a large circulating medium is required instead of a Treasury in a normal state of destitution.

17. Lastly, your memorialists would direct your attention to the inadequate state of the law and police to protect their crops from the depredations of thieves and from the misappropriation of their moneys by fraudulent contractors. These subjects have from time to time been the subject of so much bitter complaint and futile discussion that your memorialists feel that all they can do is again briefly to draw your attention to the matter with the assertion that both classes of crime are daily increasing with no increased efforts on the part of the authority to check them. On the contrary as regards coffee stealing which has hitherto been considered an offence of sufficient gravity to merit the judicial attention of the Magistrate of the 1st class, cases of that nature are now invariably referred to a native subordinate with third class powers and who is inclined to regard the offence as a petty and venial one sufficiently, or if dealt with by the 1st class Magistrate is only punished with a few light stripes of a ratan cane which a school boy would view with contempt.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, 20th April 1877.

From the Temporary Chief Engineer of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Duftur Department, No. 984, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1877.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers forwarded with your No. 822—23, dated 24th ultimo, and, as requested therein, beg to offer the following remarks for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

As regards the practicability of additional funds being assigned in the Public Works Budget for the prosecution of public works in Coorg, I forward herewith (to be returned) a *file of papers on the subject, from which it will be seen that the Government of India in their No. 224, B. C., of the 18th May 1874, have already increased the grant originally fixed; I am, therefore, somewhat doubtful if they will still further increase it.

*No. 1821 of 5th September 1873, from Secretary, D. P. W. to the Chief Secretary, Madras Government.
Government of India, No. 440 A. B., dated 15th December 1873.
Memo by Colonel Sankey, R. E., to the Chief Commissioner for orders, dated 22nd December 1873.
No. 5 A. B. from Secretary, D. P. W. to the Government of India, P. W. D., dated 12th January 1874.
Memo by Colonel Sankey, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9th January 1874.
One map of Coorg.
No. 224 B. C., dated—May 1874, from Government of India.
No. 15 B. C., dated 24th August 1874, from P. W. Secretary, to the Government of India.
No. 496 C., dated 10th November 1874, from Government of India.

In pushing on the various works alluded to in the memorial we are of course limited by the grant fixed, and so far from being able to get on faster with the communications, we shall, unless the grant be increased, be obliged to curtail our expenditure thereon, owing to the demands for civil and military buildings. The Superintending Engineer advises me that the new jail will probably cost Rs. 60,000, or say Rs. 15,000 each year for the next four years, and that Rs. 20,000 a year will probably be required for the next two years for military buildings and Rs. 5,000 a year for the three following years. If the cost of a Civil Dispensary, or any other civil buildings, has also to be met from the Public Works grant, our allotment for communications will have to be still further reduced.

The delay in bridging the road from Mercara to Hassan is due to the inability of the Madras Store Department to manufacture the iron girders for the Choran halla bridge this year, and was, therefore, beyond our control.

No. 48—Genl. 3, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1877.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner has given his careful consideration to the several matters adverted to in the memorial of the Coorg Planters' Association above recorded.

2. It would have been preferable if the association, instead of enumerating in a single document the various subjects treated of in this memorial, had adopted the more convenient course of making a separate representation on each head, after acquainting itself fully with all the circumstances on which such representation could be founded.

3. In paras 3 to 12, the association point out that the proportion of the Coorg revenue expended "for the benefit of the inhabitants" is unduly small, and urge that a furher increase be made to the Public Works allotment, more especially with the view of giving employment in the construction of roads, &c. to the coolies whose numbers have largely increased from the existing scarcity in the Mysore Province.

4. On referring to the statistics of the year 1875—76, the Chief Commissioner finds that, while the total revenue of Coorg amounted in that year to Rs. 6,96,169, the total expenditure from Provincial, District and Municipal funds was Rs. 1,59,771 or about one-fourth of the total revenue. In the year just closed the proportion will probably be larger, as special grants have been made from the District funds balances, in order to meet the increased demand for labor, for expenditure on new roads in progress.

5. If this rate of expenditure can be maintained, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the association has no reason to complain. Having regard to the claims that are arising for improvement and development in other branches of the Administration,

Mr. Saunders cannot recommend that the Public Works budget should be further augmented in order to hasten the execution of the projects provided for in the forecast programme of 1874.

6. The Temporary Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, has indeed pointed out that there is a probability of the budget funds in future years being encroached upon by the demands which have arisen for certain emergent works not contemplated in that programme, unless those funds can be proportionately increased. The Chief Commissioner would view with much regret any curtailment of the funds to be devoted to the completion of the scheme for new roads and efficient maintenance of existing ones, and it will be his desire, the association may be assured, to prevent such a result occurring.

7. With reference to the proposal made in para 10 for carrying on the Mercara-Siddapur and Periyapatna-Siddapur roads, it may be observed that the following sums have been appropriated for expenditure on these and the other roads enumerated, during the current official year.

		Rs.
(1.)	Mercara-Siddapur road	27,000
(2.)	Periyapatna-Siddapur road	24,000
(3.)	Opening out a fair weather road from Múrnad to Ammatti	7,630
(4.)	Opening out the missing links in the Mercara-Bhagamandalam road	2,998
(5.)	Construction of Ammatti-Titimatti road ..	6,000
(6.)	Tracing the projected road from Siddapur to Titimatti	1,500
(7.)	Constructing a causeway across the Cauvery crossing at Múrnad	3,423

8. The suggestions made in paras 13 to 15 of the memorial may be considered together. As the association is aware the Government has already made certain concessions in order to facilitate the exchange of forest land which the owners have found it expedient to abandon, for other land in the eastern tracts; and steps have been taken to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the surrender of portions of the forest reserves for coffee cultivation. This measure is delayed, pending the preparation of the maps of these reserves required by the Government, but the Chief Commissioner has reason to hope that the proposal will be carried out ere long.

9. The Chief Commissioner cannot assent to the proposition of the association that the Revenue Survey Department should be employed primarily in demarcating coffee lands in anticipation of their selection by intending purchasers. The question was fully considered prior to the promulgation of the waste-land rules, and Mr. Saunders is not prepared to recommend any alteration in those rules in the manner desired.

10. The Chief Commissioner has not been apprised of the results of the measures taken by the Survey Department to map the wargs of jamma ryots and demarcate the bane lands attached thereto. Mr. Saunders doubts whether this measure will make available to the public any large areas suitable for coffee cultivation. It is probable that the peculiar tenures in Coorg have led to excess land being held under the term of "Bane," but there is no reason to suppose that such excess holdings scattered through the Coorg farms are ordinarily such as should attract the European planter.

11. As regards the alleged insufficiency of specie in the Treasury, Mr. Saunders observes that every facility has been given hitherto for obtaining specie by allowing planters to cash notes to the full extent of the surplus amount in the District Treasury. In consequence of overdrawals the Treasury has become somewhat embarrassed of late, but as the revenue collections have since come in, the difficulty complained of has it is hoped, ceased to exist.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department,
20th April 1877.

12. The complaints urged in the last para of the memorial is both vague in character, and in one particular, as pointed out by the officiating Superintendent of Coorg, incorrect as to the facts. A proposal submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson to establish a separate Police in the four principal towns is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and as a means of making available a body which can be employed for detective purposes, the Chief Commissioner trusts that the measure, if sanctioned, will be attended with much advantage.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.
" Chief Engineer of Mysore,
returning file of papers as per list attached.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
" President, Coorg Planters' Association.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
1—2	*The revision of the Coorg Educational Staff.* Communicating Government of India orders to the Superintendent of Coorg and the Director of Public Instruction.	No. 27, Edl. dated 13th April 1877.	...	No. 419—18, dated 21st September 1876.	1—5

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Educational Department,
13th April 1877.

From the Director of Public Instruction in Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 725, dated Bangalore, 22nd May 1876.

I have the honor to submit for the favorable consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner certain proposals relating to the Central School, Mercara; having for their object the placing of the Educational Department in Coorg on a more efficient footing.

2. The Central School consists of English, Kanarese and Hindustani branches, and has a boarding house attached. The number of students in the former and of inmates in the latter, on the 31st of March last, are as given in the margin. The supervision of the whole is in the hands of the Principal, the Rev. G. Richter, who has 5 assistants in the English branch and one in each of the vernacular branches.

English School	...	... 277
Kanarese ,,	...	... 51
Hindustani ,,	...	... 20
Boarding house	...	... 91

3. From these figures it will be evident that the staff of teachers is inadequate especially in the English school, while the enclosed letter from Mr. Richter (No. 919 of the 20th March) will shew that he is charged with other duties which claim a portion of his time and do not therefore admit of his directing his attention exclusively to the instruction and management of this institution.

4. The desirability of improved arrangements has been remarked on more than once, and is acknowledged by the Government of India in para 4 of Home Secretary's letter No. 162 of the 3rd September last, reviewing the Coorg Educational Report for 1873—74. My views as to the measures requisite for giving a wider scope to educational operations in Coorg were briefly stated in para 55 of the Educational Report for 1874—75, and the present proposals, designed as a first step towards the realization of the objects to be attained, are in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's orders in review of the 22nd February last, para 11.

5. The entire, or almost entire, separation of inspection work from that of instruction seems to me of primary importance. The two cannot in my opinion be efficiently carried out by the same person without one or other suffering. I would support, therefore, Mr. Richter's application for the appointment of a European master (one of British extraction) who will be qualified to succeed him in the charge of the Central School.

6. The pay of any future Head Master of the Central School has been fixed at Rs. 250 a month by para 13 of Government of India letter No. 24, Home Department, dated 12th January 1872. If therefore it be decided that the new master should commence work as an assistant to Mr. Richter, I would propose for him a provision of Rs. 200 a month, with residence on the premises, which can, I believe, be arranged for. After a certain time of probation, which might be fixed at one year, he would become eligible for the appointment and full pay of Head Master as above stated.

7. These arrangements will affect Mr. Richter's position. He is now Principal of the Central School on Rs. 300 a month, with free residence; and receives as Inspector of vernacular schools an additional sum of Rs. 100 a month, which originated in a horse allowance, granted in consideration of his undertaking to visit the Coorg schools in intervals of leisure. The Central and Anglo-vernacular schools are inspected by the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Mysore.

8. My proposal would be to constitute Mr. Richter full Inspector of schools in Coorg, entrusting that department of work, which is susceptible of much development, entirely to him, in subordination to the Director. And in consideration of his service, extending over 20 years, and his influential position in the country, I would recommend that he be granted a salary of Rs. 500 a month, which, if residence be not provided, appears moderate.

9. These proposals involve an increased expenditure of Rs. 3,600 a year to begin with. To balance this charge the following arrangements could be made. The appointment of Sub-Deputy Inspector might merge in that of Inspector, thus effecting a saving of Rs. 600. A further considerable sum might be obtained from school fees. At present, fees, which yield not quite Rs. 600 a year, are paid only in the Central School, and at rates varying from two annas to eight annas a month. In schools of the same class in Mysore the latter is now the minimum rate, and I would propose gradually to introduce the Mysore scale, namely, eight annas for the three lower classes, and one rupee for the three upper classes. I would also impose a maximum fee of four annas in the four Anglo-vernacular schools. These measures would probably produce an increase of over Rs. 2,000 on the present fee receipts. The increased expenditure now proposed would thus leave only about Rs. 1,000 a year unprovided for, and even this will probably be covered in the course of two or three years when the improved arrangements have had sufficient time to produce effect.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Educational Department, 13th April 1877.

From the Principal, Government Central School, Mercara, To the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, No. 919, dated Mercara, 20th March 1876.

I have the honor to submit for your favorable consideration the following statement concerning educational affairs in Coorg and my own position in connection with them.

1. The Central School with its Kanarese and Hindustani branches numbers now 340 pupils with a daily average attendance of 305 since its re-opening in January 1876. The staff of teachers at my disposal comprises six ordinary and two extraordinary native masters and one only of the whole number has passed the Matriculation examination.

2. The boys' boarding house is now occupied by 81 boarders and though managed by a Coorg Parpadi, the general oversight and management of the institution are implicitly entrusted to my care.

3. The Normal school for the training of vernacular masters, instructed by a special teacher on the school premises, is also tacidly placed under my supervision.

4. There are now 31 vernacular schools which I organized under my inspection and control, assisted by a Sub-Deputy Inspector.

5. I still keep the meteorological register for Mercara, of which the medical authorities take advantage.

6. The superintendence of the Government cinchona garden near Mercara and of the Raja's seat, the public resort in Mercara, occupy some of my leisure moments, but prove rather a recreation than a task.

7. My salary as Principal of the Central School amounts to Rs. 300 and free quarters, and for the inspection of the vernacular schools Rs. 100 have been sanctioned by the Governor General; both salaries were considered as consolidated pay up to 1873, when the latter sum was declared a local allowance, apparently to save Rs. 720, due to me on this account, when on sick leave in Europe.

8. In April next it will be twenty years that I have been connected with the Central School. The original salary fixed by the Governor General in 1857 was Rs. 250 per mensem for the Principal. The number of pupils was then about 60. During this long period of faithful service, increasing in heavier duties year by year and including the erection of all the school buildings, an addition of only Rs. 50 has been made to my pay. The inspection allowance is, compared with the work and expenses connected with it, quite inadequate; besides their original purchase (Rs. 700) the horses cost me Rs. 50 per mensem for maintenance.

9. When the school numbered less than half its present attendance and when there were no boarders and no Normal school on the compound, I was allowed an European assistant on a salary of Rs. 150; but since three years I am without one.

10. Though endowed with a strong and healthy constitution and possessing considerable working abilities, I now find the burden of my work too much for me to do justice to it, and I beg for relief by the appointment of a well qualified European assistant who may eventually become my successor. In making this proposition I am guided by the following considerations:—

(*a.*) The Central School has not yet attained its highest state of efficiency and usefulness, the attendance may still increase and a Matriculation class should be added.

(*b.*) The boys' boarding house is an undoubted success and will prove a blessing to the country; but it is too small even for the present number of occupants and should be capable of containing at least 200 boys. The more the national character of the natives tends to deteriorate, the greater will be the importance of this institution as a mainstay for the healthy development of the Coorg youth.

(*c.*) The Anglo-vernacular schools appear to me a failure and a superfluity and with the enlargement of the boys' boarding house they ought to be abolished, at least those in Hudikere, Napoklu and Fraserpet, and English instruction concentrated in Mercara. As already observed in my annual reports, the boys who join the Central School from those schools are generally ill prepared, too old and do not get on well. The Anglo-vernacular masters in their isolation are in danger of becoming careless and discontented with their work and look out for something else more attractive.

(*d.*) As long as I have health and strength, it appears to me to be my duty to follow the bent of my inclination to preside over the development and improvement of the Central School and its important appendages. I have devoted myself to this work from the beginning without looking beyond Coorg for any advancement; I have separated from profitable prospects and suffered pecuniary loss, when these began to interfere with my professional duties; I may now claim some consideration of my request, which is not merely personal, but in the interest of education in Coorg. If thus assisted by an European master and relieved of some of the teaching work, I would still be able to control and inspect the vernacular schools; in any case, however, I should not like to continue to draw a nominally local allowance, but respectfully request that an adequate consolidated salary may be given to me, so that it may have a substantial effect with regard to leave and pension.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Educational Department, 13th April 1877.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, General No. 419—18, dated Bangalore, 21st September 1876.

I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit for the favorable consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following proposals relating to the revision of the Educational Department in Coorg.

2. The necessity of reorganizing the Department so as to impart greater efficiency to the working of the Central School, upon which that of the middle or lower class schools in the Province chiefly depends, was first prominently brought to notice in the Director's report for 1872—73 and in its annexure, *viz*, the report of the acting Principal, (para 3), and in commenting on the report for 1873—74, in which the subject was again adverted to, the Government of India, in para 4 of Mr. Howell's letter No. 162, dated 3rd September 1875, remarked that it seemed "doubtful whether the arrangement under which Mr. Richter is partly a School-master and partly an Inspector is desirable."

3. Again, in para 55 of his report for 1874—75, the Director urged that a "freer system of inspection, unhampered with other duties, and a strengthening of the educational staff of the Central School seemed indispensable, in conjunction with a liberal allowance of primary schools, and a recognition, if need be, of other languages than Kanarese, as means of extending the influence of education more generally among all classes of the population.

4. Acting upon the order thereon passed in para 11 of the review on that report, Mr. Rice has submitted the proposals, contained in his letter No. 725, dated 22nd May last, and with reference to the comments made on the subject by the Government of India in Mr. Howell's letter No. 156 of 12th June last, (para 5), has furnished in his letter No. 1348, dated 6th July 1876, a further explanation of the grounds on which the present educational staff of the Central School is deemed to be inadequate. Copies of Mr. Rice's two letters here quoted* are appended for reference.

* Letter No. 725, dated 22nd May 1876, from Director of Public Instruction in Coorg, with enclosure from Revd. G. Richter.
Do Do No. 1348, dated 6th July 1876.

5. After giving the subject the fullest consideration, Mr. Saunders is led to concur in the proposals now submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, and to consider that they are well adapted to the object in view, *viz*, of placing not only the Central School, but the educational system in Coorg generally, on a more efficient footing, by assigning ultimately to the Revd. Mr. Richter, who is now Principal or Head Master of the Central School, the duties of an Inspector of Schools in Coorg, and appointing an English gentleman to supply his place as Head Master of that school.

6. Owing to the physical character of a hill country like that of Coorg and the scattered position of its villages, as well as the peculiar character of the people themselves, it is important, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, that the work of inspection should be discharged by one officer, and the experience and judgment which Mr. Richter has acquired from his long residence in the Province, and his zealous labors to promote the welfare of the Coorgs, mark him as specially fitted for that duty. The Province is at present attached to the circle of the 1st Inspector in Mysore, whose range is already so large that he can devote but little time to more than an occasional inspection of the principal schools in Coorg; while owing to the difficulties of travelling in the interior of the Province, the Chief Commissioner believes that it would be wholly impracticable for him to extend his supervision to the village schools, the organization and extension of which have now become of very essential importance.

7. The measures involved by the present proposals are therefore as follows:—That the present Principal of the Central School at Mercara, whose salary is Rs. 300 per mensem with free quarters, and who receives an additional allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem as Inspector of primary schools, shall be made sole Inspector for the Coorg circle, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, without however free quarters; and that a new Head Master shall be appointed to the Central School, after serving a probation of one year as assistant to the present Head Master, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem with free quarters.

8. These proposals involve an additional charge of Rs. 3,600 per annum, and to meet this, the Director points out that a saving of Rs. 600 will be effected by the reduction of the present Sub-Deputy Inspectorship of schools in Coorg, and that an increase of Rs. 2,000 from fees may be obtained, by introducing gradually the scale of rates in use in Mysore, making the rates one rupee and eight annas for the Central School classes, and four annas for the middle class taluk schools. The Chief Commissioner sees no objection to these enhanced rates being gradually adopted, but before doing so, it is important that the educational system should be reorganized on a better footing, and Mr. Saunders would desire therefore to recommend that the proposed revision of rates should not be considered as a part of the present scheme; the increased cost of which seems to him fully justified by the necessity of strengthening the educational staff in Coorg.

9. The Chief Commissioner deems it right to state that His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, during his recent visit to Mercara, inspected the Central School at that place, and after having subjected the pupils to a very searching examination in almost all the branches of their education, expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the result, which, he considered, to reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Richter and the system of education pursued by him.

10. A proposition statement embodying this recommendation now made is herewith submitted.

Tabular Statement of Proposition submitted by the Director of Public Instruction.

Extract from Department of Government of India.		Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.									Proposition.								Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's Recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India.		
			Present Scale.					Proposed Scale.				Permanent.					Temporary.					Foreign Department.	Financial Department.	
												Increase.			Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.					
No.	Date.		No.	Designation.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Designation.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.						Remarks.	Remarks.	Orders.
		Coorg Educational Department.	1	Inspection allowance to Principal as Inspector of Vernacular schools.	100	0	0	1	Inspector of schools.	500	0	0	400	0	0							For the purpose of separating, as approved by the Government of India in No. 162 of 3rd September 1875, the work of inspection from that of instruction, which are now both in the same hands; in order that more attention may be given to extending education generally throughout all classes of the inhabitants of the Province. The proposals provide a salary of Rs. 500 a month, without residence, for an Inspector of schools, in lieu of the consolidated salary of Rs. 400 a month now given to the Principal, Central School, with free residence. The Central School will be under a Head Master, for whom a salary is provided of Rs. 250 a month, the rate fixed by the Government of India in para 13 of No. 24, dated 12th January 1872. The extra expenditure of Rs. 300 a month involved in these proposals will be nearly covered, by abolishing the appointment of Sub-Deputy Inspector, Rs. 50 a month and by the introduction of higher rates of fees into the Central School and the levy of fees in Anglo-vernacular schools, estimated to produce altogether about Rs. 200 a month more than is now realized.				
			1	Principal, Central School.	300	0	0	1	Head Master, Central School.	250	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0								
			1	Sub-Deputy Inspector.	50	0	0									50	0	0								
					450	0	0			750	0	0	400	0	0	100	0	0								

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Educational Department, 13th April 1877.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, (Education) No. 82, dated Fort William, the 28th March 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 419—18, dated 21st September last, submitting certain proposals for an improvement in the educational system in Coorg.

2. At present the pay of the Principal of the Central School at Mercara, who is also Inspector of primary schools in Coorg, is Rs. 400 per mensem, and it is now proposed to have an Inspector of schools for the Coorg circle on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, and a Head Master for the Mercara Central School on Rs. 250 a month.

3. Apparently this would entail an extra expenditure of Rs. 4,200 per annum, but in paragraph 8 of your letter it is put down at only Rs. 3,600 per annum.

4. To meet this there will be a saving of Rs. 600 per annum by the abolition of the appointment of the present Sub-Deputy Inspector of schools in Coorg.

5. So far as can be gathered there are 32 primary and 4 middle class schools in the Province, besides the Central School. There are also a few unaided schools. The primary schools seem to afford education to about 1,600 children, or, say, an average of 50 each.

6. It is intimated, and probably correctly, that the Central School requires closer attention, but there may be doubt whether the appointment of a separate Inspector as proposed is the best means of securing this.

7. The Government of India are prepared to admit that the duty of teaching in the Central School must be separated from the work of inspection, and under the circumstances they will not object to sanction the proposed arrangements. But they trust that the services of the new Inspector will be fully utilized especially in the extension of primary schools for which there seems ample room and the provision of funds for which is, it is understood, engaging the attention of the Chief Commissioner.

No. 27—Edl., dated Bangalore, 13th April 1877.

Ordered to be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction and the Superintendent of Coorg.

2. The discrepancy noticed in para 3 of Mr. Howell's letter has been occasioned by inserting in the proposition statement submitted to the Government of India, the higher rate of pay which it is proposed to assign to the new master to be appointed to the Mercara Central School after serving for a year as an assistant to the present Principal Mr. Richter.

3. In accordance with the Director's proposal as made in para 6 of his letter above recorded, an assistant master will be appointed to the Central School on a salary of 200 rupees per mensem, with free quarters, for a period of one year, after which, if qualified, he will assume the position of Head Master of that school, on the higher salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

4. The Director of Public Instruction will report the date on which Mr. Richter will be so far relieved from the pressure of his present duties as to be able to assume the office of Inspector of schools for the Coorg circle, on the salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, (but without free quarters) now sanctioned by the Government of India, and also that on which the office of Sub-Deputy Inspector of schools may be abolished.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.
,, Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Superintendent of Coorg in returning a petition of one Maddavva, having stated that it is not usual in Coorg to transfer pattas in the names of widows when there are male members of the same family, he was requested to report, whether, under the Coorg Law, a widow, in a *divided* family, is entitled to have her husband's property registered in her name.	5th April 1877.	
2	The Judicial Commissioner having recommended the transfer of prisoners from Mercara to Fraserpet for the period of the next S. W. monsoon rains, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, was requested to report whether the temporary repairs already effected, or which it may be practicable to carry out further at the Mercara Jail, will not suffice to render it habitable during the monsoon.	16th do	
3	It was reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, that the returns relating to offences against the coinage in the Province of Coorg for the quarter ending 31st March 1877, were blank.	17th do	
4	Petition No. 5974 of 21st March 1877, from one D. Sannappa of Mercara, praying for a re-consideration of the Chief Commissioner's order of 6th November 1876, directing the payment of charges amounting to Rs. 882—9—4 on account of the survey of the land which formed the subject of contention between petitioner and one Timmaiya, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for report.	19th do	
5	Certain further information called for in letter No. 112, dated 30th March last, on the subject of constituting a police force in the four principal towns in Coorg, was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.	21st do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The draft of the rules received with letter No. 1—9, dated 19th January last, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, for giving effect to the provisions of the Land Improvement Act 1871 in Coorg, was re-submitted with certain modifications thereon.	5th April 1877.	
2	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the Chief Commissioner authorized the levy of the mohatarfa in the Virarajendrapet Municipality according to the revised rates sanctioned in this office No. 674—83 of 30th December 1876, being continued until further orders.	Do do	
3	Certain taxes within the municipal limits of Fraserpet, Somavarpet and Kodlipet, proposed by the Superintendent of Coorg, were approved of, with the exception of house tax, the levy of which, in addition to octroi, was stated to be illegal, under the provisions of Section 22, Act XVIII of 1864.	10th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

COORG.

o.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	It was reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, that the instructions contained in his No. 228, dated 13th February last were duly communicated to the Conservator of Forests, who has promised that the directions therein contained will be for the future observed in making his next report more concise and comprehensive.	5th April 1877.	
2	A statement submitted by the Conservator of Forests, shewing the re-distribution of Coorg Forest budget grants for 1877—78 was approved.—Copies to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and the Superintendent of Coorg, with copies of statement.	17th do	
3	A spare copy of Government of India Proceedings No. 232 of 13th February 1877, passing orders on the Coorg Forest budget estimates for 1877—78, was forwarded to the Conservator, enquiring whether the present average rate of sandalwood in Coorg, *viz.* Rs. 320 per ton, cannot be raised.	19th do	

Coorg Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, May 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The detailed contingent bill of the Coorg Survey Department for the month of February 1877, amounting to Rs. 79—5—2, was returned to the Superintendent, Madras Survey, duly countersigned.	9th April 1877.	
2	It was reported to the Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, that no pensions or gratuities have been granted during the past quarter ending 31st March 1877.	10th do	
3	A bill for Rs. 71—13—0, submitted by the officiating Superintendent of Coorg, being the amount of a decree payable to one Erasappa Modali by a civil prisoner, Muttusami, released on the 1st January last, was returned duly countersigned.—Copy to the Judicial Commissioner.	16th do	
4	In forwarding copies of the Government of India, Financial Department resolutions Nos. 1709 and 1886, dated 22nd and 28th March 1877 respectively, the Superintendent of Coorg was requested to state whether the provisions of resolution No 3334, dated 14th December 1870, referred to in the former, were applied to Coorg, and whether the Coorg treasury renders separate imperial and provincial accounts to the Comptroller General.	17th do	
5	Four detailed contingent bills of the Coorg Survey Department for the months of June, October, November, and December 1876, were returned to the acting Superintendent, Madras Survey, duly countersigned.	D do	
6	With reference to his letters Nos. 2—87 and 3—114 of the 8th August and 16th September 1876 respectively, two statements shewing the working of Municipalities in the Province of Coorg for the years 1874—75 and 1875—76, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
7	A re-appropriation statement submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg to meet the deficit under certain heads of land revenue and provincial services for 1876—77, was sanctioned.—Copy to the Comptroller General, with copy of re-appropriation statement.	19th do	
8	In reply, the Superintendent, Madras Survey, was informed that the allowance of Rs. 5 sanctioned by the Government of India to the Hospital Assistant at Mercara for treating the Coorg Survey Party should be continued throughout the year on condition that he incurs the charge of keeping a pony, and the cost debited to the Survey Department.	Do do	
9	In reply to his No. 7058 of 27th ultimo, the Assistant Comptroller General, Calcutta, was informed that, as the late Coorg Head Accountant Channanaiya's services terminated on 31st December 1875, his pension was payable from the 1st January 1876.	Do do	30th Dec. 1876.
10	Thirteen bills for the refund of coffee assessment, amounting to Rs. 2,054—13—2, were returned to the officiating Superintendent of Coorg, duly countersigned.	20th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	The detailed contingent bill of the Coorg Survey Department for the months of October and November 1876 and February 1877, were returned to the acting Superintendent, Madras Survey, duly countersigned.	21st April 1877.	
12	Copy of letter No. 2032, dated 17th April 1877, from Government of India, Financial Department, conveying sanction to a re-appropriation statement to meet the deficit under "Contingencies" subordinate to "Grant 6 Excise on Spirits and Drugs," was forwarded to the officiating Superintendent, with reference to his No. 610—107, dated 6th March 1877.	26th do	
13	Copies of certain correspondence to and from the Government of India, sanctioning the excess expenditure on account of jails in 1876—77 irrespective of the limit of the budget grant for that year, were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg with reference to his No. 615—110, dated 7th ultimo.	27th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *May* 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Intimation was given to the Superintendent of Coorg, that the fortnightly statement shewing the condition of the taluks in Coorg being discontinued until further orders.	5th April 1877.	
2	Letter No. 462—782, dated 14th March 1877, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, who was requested to report why the circumstance of the ramps over the Cauvery, constructed and paid for early in 1875, before the Mercara-Siddapur road, was neither traced, nor previously reported to this office.	Do do	
3	The monthly register of effective and non-effective officers employed in the Coorg Province, with proportionate return and blank statement of vacancies for the month of March 1877, was duly forwarded to the Home Secretary.	Do do	
4	Under the provisions of Section 8 of Act XV of 1873, Mr. E. Meynell, Khazi Mahomed Hasen, and D. Mallushetti, were appointed as non-official members of the Mercara Municipal Committee.—Notification gazetted, and copy sent to the Superintendent of Coorg.	6th do	
5	The quarterly gradation list of officers in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions, corrected up to 31st ultimo, was duly forwarded to the Home Secretary.	7th do	
6	In continuation of this office letter, dated 28th December last, the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, was informed that the land revenue settlement for the year 1834, of Puttur and seven other magnis which comprised the old Coorg Taluks of Puttur and Amarasulya annexed to South Canara, is shewn to have been Rs. 66,997—7—3.	Do do	
7	With reference to his No. 650—395, dated 21th ultimo, the officiating Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the aggregate of Puttur and seven other magnis as given at page 6 of Lieutenant Connor's Memoirs was 580·2·24, and not 644 square miles.	Do do	
8	The Judicial Commissioner was requested to forward the return of offences against the coinage in Coorg, for the quarter ending 31st March 1877, for due submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
9	The officer in charge of the Coorg Treasury, was requested to forward the usual printed forms, for filling in the names of the officials of this office, as they stood on the 1st April 1877, for transmission to the Comptroller General.	10th do	
10	The Superintendent of Coorg, was requested to submit the entire Proceedings connected with the case of one K. Atchaiya, who solicited exemption from "Hitti Bitti" service, as he was not a Nad Takka, to-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	gether with a copy of the rules, if any, relating to the exemption of particular classes of persons in Coorg, from "Bitti Service."		
11	The copy of the late Raja's hukumnama on weights and measures, &c., received from the Superintendent of Coorg, was returned with the request that, as it contains only 88 paras, copies of the remaining paras may be sent to this office, for reference.	10th April 1877.	
12	A statement of offices created or abolished under the head of provincial services since 1st April 1876, was transmitted to the Comptroller General of Accounts, Calcutta.	14th do	
13	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to submit a further report regarding the case of one Venkatesaiya of Mercara, who complained that, out of 760 acres of land which he obtained for cultivation, Government resumed 260 acres, and therefore he was not liable to pay the survey charges.	16th do	
14	Certain papers received from the Assistant Commissary General, Bangalore, were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, with a request that the sum therein applied for, on account of feeding charges of public draught bullocks employed to convey medical stores to Virarajendrapet in July 1876, may be early adjusted.	Do do	
15	A grant prepared in the name of Messrs. Mann and Co., for certain land assigned to them for the manufacture of Mangalore tiles, was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, and further explanations bearing on the subject were called for.	17th do	16th Sept. 1875.
16	Notification sanctioning certain appointments and transfers in Coorg, consequent on the Manager of the Abkari Department retiring from the service, was gazetted, and copy forwarded to the officiating Superintendent of Coorg, with an intimation that the arrangements cannot take effect until the pension or gratuity roll of P. Madaiya, Abkari Manager, has been prepared and despatched from the Superintendent's office.	18th do	
17	Notice of sale of the Elliyangadu and Chingaudave Parumbu jungles, applied for by one Mr. H. R. East in Yedenalknad, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.—Copy to the Superintendent of Coorg.	20th do	
18	With reference to his letter No. 584—348, dated 19th February 1877, the Superintendent of Coorg was requested to report what action has been taken in re-assessing the houses within the Mercara municipal limits.	24th do	
19	Certain printed forms duly filled up with the names of the officials of the Chief Commissioner's head-quarters establishment as they stood on the 1st April 1877, were duly returned to the officer in charge of the Coorg Treasury, Mercara.	Do do	
20	The stationery articles indented for the current official year 1877-78, were distributed to the several departments concerned.	Do do	
21	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to submit the Proceedings in the case of one Venkatesaiya, who, it was reported, was called upon to pay the full survey charges of 760 acres when 260 of it had been resumed by Government.	27th do	
22	The officiating Superintendent of Coorg was requested by telegram to furnish this office with a copy of the Coorg Administration Report for 1860—61.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

MYSORE PROVINCE,

MAY, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1877.

PART I.

JUDICIAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
‹ Nos. the ›dings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
1—2	*Act XI of* 1872. Communicating correspondence from the Madras Government to Commissioners of Divisions and asking for the Judicial Commissioner's opinion on the point denoted.	No. 1071—8, dated 1st May 1877.	...	...	1—2

From the Offg. Chief Secretary, Fort St. George. Judicial Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Extradition—No. 838, dated 2nd April 1877.

I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to furnish you with copy of a letter from the Government Pleader, pointing out the miscarriage of justice which is likely to ensue, if particular attention is not paid to the provisions of Act XI of 1872, when warrants are sent from Mysore for the arrest in British territory of persons charged with having committed offences in Mysore.

No. 120, dated 14th September 1876.

2. The judgment of the High Court will be found reported in the *Madras Mail*, 13th and 14th September last.

From J. W. Handley, Esq., Government Pleader, To the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 120, dated Madras, 14th September 1876.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, a criminal case of some importance just decided by the High Court. The case (Criminal Appeal No. 262 of 1876) was an appeal from the sentence of the Sessions Court of North Arcot in calendar case No. 47 of 1876, convicting one Pagadala Narappa of the offence of harbouring under Section 216 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. When the case first came before the High Court two objections to the conviction were raised on behalf of the prisoner: (1) that the principal offence being one not against the laws of British India but against those of Mysore, a Foreign State, the offence of harbouring under Section 216 had not been committed; (2) that the warrant issued for the apprehension of the person whom the prisoner was charged with harbouring was not a legal one, and on that account the conviction was illegal. The Court ordered the record to be sent for and notice to be given to me to support the conviction, and the case was finally argued and disposed of before three Judges on the 12th instant.

3. The facts of the case are as follow:—One Yellappa, a native of Mysore, was charged with being concerned in a murder committed in Mysore territory. He escaped into the North Arcot District and took refuge with his brother-in-law, the prisoner in the present case. A warrant for his apprehension was issued by the Sessions Judge of Nundydroog Division addressed to the District Magistrate of North Arcot, and countersigned by the Secretary to the Mysore Commission. This warrant was endorsed by the Magistrate with directions to the Police to execute it, and it was in respect of this warrant that the prisoner was convicted of the offence of harbouring. On the prisoner being informed of the warrant by the Police and asked whether Yellappa was in his house, he denied it. His house was then searched and Yellappa was found there. The prisoner was convicted by the Sessions Court of North Arcot of the offence of harbouring under Section 216 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

4. The Court held unanimously that the conviction was bad and must be reversed on two grounds; first, that the warrant was not issued in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1872 (Act XI of 1872), under which Act alone a warrant from Mysore could have any operation in British India. The provisions of that Act should be strictly observed. It provides that the warrant should be issued by the Political Agent, whereas in this case the warrant purported to be the warrant of the Sessions Judge of Nundydroog, and the mere signature of the Secretary to the Commission at the foot did not make it the warrant of the Political Agent. The second ground on which the Court held the conviction bad was that the offence with which Yellappa was charged was one committed in Mysore by a native of Mysore and against the laws of Mysore, whereas Section 216 only applies when the principal offence is one against the laws of British India.

5. I would suggest that the attention of the Mysore authorities be called to this decision with a view to warrants under the Extradition Act 1872 being issued in legal form. I am informed by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore that the form of warrant used in this case is the one invariably adopted. If so, the practice should be altered, or the warrants will be liable to be held legally inoperative as in the present case.

6. The other objection to the conviction seems to point to the necessity for further amendment of the definition of the word "offence" in the Indian Penal Code. As the law at present stands Sections 216, 221, 224, and 225 have no application when the principal offence is one against the laws of a Foreign State or even against English law.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
1st May 1877.

No. 1071—JUDL. 8, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST MAY 1877.

ORDER.—In accordance with the opinion held by the Madras High Court, the warrants to be hereafter issued under Section 11 of Act XI of 1872 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act) will be signed by the Chief Commissioner only, as Political Agent, and Commissioners of Divisions are requested to submit, with their applications for the surrender of offenders not being European British subjects who have escaped into British India, a form of warrant for the Chief Commissioner's signature containing the particulars required by the provisions of the Act.

2. The Judicial Commissioner is requested to favor the Chief Commissioner with his views as to any amendment called for in the definition of the term "offence" as prescribed by Act IV of 1867, in order to remove the technical difficulty referred to in para 6 of Mr. Handley's letter.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
r Nos. the edings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
to 2	*Sulekere Tank.* Passing orders on a reference from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the results of the working of the progressive rates sanctioned for five years for lands under it.	No. 1280—34, dated 7th May 1877.	...	...	1 to 10
to 4	*Patels and Shanbhogs in the Hosdurga Taluk of the Chitaldroog District.* Passing orders on letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject of the introduction of a permanent scale of remuneration in their favor.	No. 1351—36, dated 9th May 1877.	...	...	10 to 12
to 6	*Village Accounts.* Communicating letter from Nagar Commissioner on the subject to Survey and Settlement Commissioner and Commissioners of Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions for opinion.	No. 1465—4, dated 11th May 1877.	...	...	13
to 8	*Manufacture of earth salt.* Disapproving of a proposal on the subject from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District.	No. 1709—10, dated 18th May 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for April 1877, Part I, "Rev., Ag. and Com." Index Nos. 1 to 2.	14
o 10	*Exemption of kayamgutta villages from the operations of the Survey Department.* Passing orders on a reference from the Nundydroog Commissioner on the subject.	No. 1782—22, dated 21st May 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs, for March 1877, Part I, Rev., Ag. and Com. Nos. 7 to 8.	14
to 12	*Excluded Minor Inams in the Nagar Division.* Passing orders with reference to a statement submitted by the Commissioner.	No. 1787—11, dated 21st May 1877.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1877, Part I, Rev., Ag. and Com. Index Nos. 8 to 9.	15 to 17
to 14	*Reduction of Sayer Establishments.* Passing orders as to the rewards to be given when cases of smuggling are brought to notice.	No. 2096—27, dated 30th May 1877.	...	...	18

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No. 498, dated Karwar, 7th April 1877.

The Survey Commissioner begs to express his concurrence in the undermentioned proposals so far as confirming the present water rate of Rs. 4—8—0 without any system of progressive rates. The water rate of Rs. 4—8—0 is now generally in force having been sanctioned by Chief Commissioner's No. 678—13, dated the 8th May 1871, and that full rate was attained on all land watered in 1875—76.

2. The only point the Survey Commissioner doubts about is the propriety of confirming that very moderate water rate for such superior water supply for the whole period of the remainder of the survey guarantee for 30 years. A change in the management of those works has recently been under, they having been transferred from the Irrigation Department to the ordinary Civil authorities, a change from which beneficial results may be hoped for. Under these circumstances the Survey Commissioner would advocate the confirmation of the existing water rate of Rs. 4—8—0 for three years from 1876—77 inclusive ; on the expiration of which three years the rate for confirmation till the end of the survey guaranteed period could be finally fixed. We shall then be able to see what results have been attained under civil management and whether it is advisable to raise or decrease the water rate.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 157, dated Camp Belur, 3rd March 1877.

The marginally noted correspondence, herewith forwarded, refers to the question of revising the settlement of the lands irrigated from the Sulekere tank which was guaranteed for a term of 5 years, and expired on the 1st March 1876.

1. Nagar Division Commissioner's letter No. 433, dated 23th November 1876.
2. Chief Commissioner's No. 4208—920 of 27th August 1875.
3. Shimoga District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 745, dated 25th October 1875.
4. Shimoga District do do No. 651, dated 4th September 1876.
5. Statements marked A, B, and C.

2. The assessment, under the old system of the lands concerned, was for wet and garden, Rs. 4,733. In 1871—72—the first year of the survey settlement—the amount realized on the same lands was Rs. 7,898—1—6. The fluctuations of the revenue up to the close of 1875—76, and the net result of the settlement are shewn below :—

Year.	Collections.	Increase.	Decrease.
1871—72	7,898— 1— 6	..	"
1872—73	6,095— 2— 1	..	1,802—15—5
1873—74	5,944— 0—11	..	1,954— 0—7
1874—75	5,966—11— 0	..	1,931— 6—6
1875—76	6,534— 8— 0	..	1,363— 9—6

To arrive at a correct conclusion as to the effect of the "kaul" or progressive rates sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his order on the settlement, it will be necessary to consider, in the first place, that the survey assessment of 1871—72 represents an increase of about 66 per cent on the old collections, and, in the next place, that it is a very common occurrence for ryots during the excitement coincident with the giving out of the new rates, to take up a great deal more land than they are able to cultivate. That there should be a considerable falling off in 1872—73, the next after the survey year, is not in my opinion at all an unfavorable sign, while the marked rise from 1872—73 up to 1875—76 looks well for the working of the progressive rates adopted. It will also be observed, para 3 of Commissioner's letter, that during the four years succeeding land assessed at Rs. 4,868—4—10 was thrown up, and land assessed at Rs. 3,504—11—4 was taken up. The effect of this change of holding must have been a clearing to a great extent of the rank vegetation below the tank.

4. The Deputy Commissioner moreover in his letter No. 651 of the 4th September 1876 states that the attention of the people has been attracted and that many applications have been received during the current year.

5. I think—all circumstances duly considered—that the present rates should be sanctioned, without any system of progressive rates, for a further period which should be coterminous with the period for which the survey rates have been sanctioned for the taluk generally.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th May 1877.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 433, dated Camp Chitaldroog, 28th November 1876.

In forwarding herewith a printed copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4208—909 of the 27th August 1875, I have the honor, with reference to para 51 of your settlement report on the 88 villages of the Channagiri Taluk, to invite your attention to the fact that the term of five years for which the settlement was adopted in connection with the lands irrigated by the Sulekere tank, expired on the 31st March 1876.

2. Statements marked A, B and C, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, shewing the revenue results of the past five years, are enclosed.

3. It will be seen that the jamabandi settled by the Survey Department for the first year in 1871—72 amounted to Rs. 7,898—1—6, of which lands to the extent of Rs. 4,868—4—10, or 60 per cent, were thrown up during the four successive years. Of this loss, a sum of Rs. 3,504—11—4 was covered by the lands taken up, and thus the net result on the expiration of the term of the settlement was a decrease of Rs. 1,363—9—6, as exhibited in the margin.

Year.	Revenue.			Increase.			Decrease.		
1871—72	7,898	1	6	...	.....				
1872—73	6,095	2	1	...	.....		1,802	15	5
1873—74	5,944	0	11	...	.....		1,954	0	7
1874—75	5,966	11	0	...	.....		1,931	6	6
1875—76	6,534	8	0	...	.....		1,363	9	6

4. The system of kaul or progressive rates sanctioned in para 8 of the Chief Commissioner's order on the settlement report, has had the effect of bringing 89 acres and 37 guntas of dry land under wet cultivation, as particularized in the statement marked C.

5. As regards the improvement of communications suggested in the settlement report, I beg to state that since the transfer, in August 1875, of the conservancy of the tank to the charge of the Revenue authorities, roads over the Basavana kanve and Irana kanve have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,750. An apron to the causeway over the Sulekere-Kodihalla was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,421, and repairs to the anicut and channels are being carried out at a total estimated outlay of Rs. 861. The only important work which remains to be executed is that adverted to in para 12 of the settlement report, *viz.*, the construction of a bridge over the waste weir channel.

6. The views of the Deputy Commissioner are contained in the accompanying copies of his letters No. 745 of the 25th October 1875, and No. 651 of the 4th September 1876. In the first mentioned letter the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the rates adopted at the settlement were not sufficiently attractive to induce increased cultivation, and recommends the introduction of the shraya system similar to that prevailing in unsurveyed taluks, for a period of 10 years. As the improvements referred to in para 5 were effected after the date of the said letter, the Deputy Commissioner states in his second letter above quoted, that the works have now attracted the attention of the people, many applications for the lands having been received during the current official year, and holds out a prospect of the cultivation below the main channels and anicuts being extended.

7. Under these circumstances the application of any system of progressive rates seems to be uncalled for, and it will answer all purposes if the fresh settlement now overdue, is arranged on a sufficiently liberal scale to attract cultivators in still larger numbers.

From the offg. Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 467—2167, dated Bangalore, 24th July 1875.

I have the honor, by order, to enquire whether there would be any objection, in your opinion, to the Revenue officers of the Shimoga District assuming charge of the conservancy of the Sulekere tank in the Channagiri Taluk.

2. There is an establishment of 1 Manegar and 4 Saudis maintained to take care of the distribution channels for the tank at a cost of Rs. 360 per annum, but Sulekere is situated at so great a distance from any other works under the Irrigation Department that it is impossible for an officer to visit it more than twice a year, and, in the absence of constant supervision, the establishment will not work properly. As a consequence, small leaks are not attended to in time, and constant petty repairs costing Rs. 866 in the last five years are found necessary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th May 1877.

3. On the other hand the tank, although a very large one, yields but very little revenue, the tank registers for the five years ending 1873—74 shewing a total of Rs. 3,049 only. If to the cost of conservancy establishment and repairs, the Executive and Assistant Engineers' pay and travelling allowances when visiting the tank be added, the amount will barely be covered by the revenue realized.

4. The favor of an early reply is requested.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the offg. Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, P. W. D, Irrigation Branch, No. 181, dated Shimoga, 28th July 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 467—2167, dated 24th instant, enquiring whether there would be any objection to the Revenue officers assuming charge of the conservancy of the Sulekere tank in the Channagiri Taluk.

2. In reply, I beg to state that I think the proposal is a good one, of course presuming that the present establishment of one Manegar and 4 Saudis is maintained. When I inspected the tank in the beginning of June, I found, as described, small leaks and damages to the channel banks unattended to, and I directed the Amildar who was present, to make a report on the subject to the Executive Engineer in charge. The inconvenience of the existing arrangement then occurred to me, and I am glad of the opportunity of advocating the change now proposed.

3. When the transfer is finally determined upon. I shall request the Deputy Commissioner to give special instructions to the Amildar on the subject, which, I trust, will also have the further effect of inducing the Revenue authorities to exert themselves in persuading ryots to come forward and take up more land, by opening out cross lines and village roads in the immediate neighbourhood of the tank to enable the ryots to have easy access for the purpose of clearing away jungle, carting materials and removing produce. This opening out of the extensive lands below the tank will, I have reason to believe, have a good effect in attracting cultivators.

Memo by the offg. Under-Secretary, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, for the offg. Chief Commissioner's orders, dated Bangalore, the 4th August 1875.

Charge of conservancy of the Sulekere tank in the Channagiri Taluk of the Shimoga District.

The proposal to transfer the charge of the above mentioned tank to the Revenue officers having, by order of Mr. Dalyell, been referred to the Commissioner of Nagar for opinion, that officer, in his No. 181 of the 28th ultimo, expresses his concurrence.

2. When I put forward the proposal I was not aware that the change of management would involve any change in the incidence of the charges for conservancy establishment; but the Controller to whom I subsequently referred the matter, and with whom I have personally discussed it, informs me that there is no option under the orders of Government that if the Revenue officers have charge of the tank, the conservancy must be a charge against the Civil budget.

3. I have given good reasons why the Revenue officers should have charge of the tank, and the Commissioner of Nagar's opinion supports my statements, indeed strengthens them considerably. I do not therefore think that the mere change in the incidence of this small conservancy charge from the Public Works to the Civil budget, no extra cost being entailed on Government, should be allowed to interfere with a desirable arrangement.

4. The conservancy can continue to be paid this year from Department of Public Works funds, but I recommend that the file be transferred to the General Department in order that provision may be made for it next year in the Civil budget.

Order No. 4208—Genl. 920, dated Bangalore, 27th August 1875.

Under the circumstances represented by the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioner of Nagar, the immediate charge of the Sulekere tank works will be delegated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.

2. The Deputy Commissioner will provide for the charge of establishment consisting at present of one Manegar and four Saudis and amounting to Rs. 360 per annum, being entered in the District bud-

get for 1876—77 and thereafter ; the cost for the current official year being met from the Public Work budget as usual.

3. The offg. Chief Commissioner directs attention to paras 5—12 and 34—51 of the settlemer report of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 121, dated 6th April 1871, and desires that earl consideration may be given to the facts and suggestions therein contained. Mr. Dalyell considers tha the irrigation cess fund may be appropriately utilized in providing a bridge over the waste weir an other works necessary for improving the resources of this tank.

From the offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 74: dated Shimoga, 25th October 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 536, dated 14th ultimo, conveyin the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the managemet of the Sulekere channels being made over t the Revenue Department, and as requested I beg to submit a statement shewing the extent of lands lyin under the tank taken up and resigned since the survey settlement.

2. It will be seen from the enclosure that the terms granted at the survey settlement, whicl were stipulated to last five years, have not had the desired effect to any extent. The lands under culti vation remain as they were before and in some villages the extent is even less. Two circumstance appear to have been the cause of this state of things. First, that the rates imposed were not sufficientl low to attract cultivators, and 2nd no improvements were effected in communication between the village around and the tank and the lands below it. From information gathered by me I understand that it wa in 1866 that Government thought of reclaiming the lands below the tank, and with this view re moved a number of date trees with which the lands had been overgrown by convict labor. Since thei cultivation and reclamation are steadily progressing, but not quite as satisfactorily as it was at first ex pected. Besides the construction of a bridge over the kodi channel which Captain Grant alludes to i his report and which has met with the Chief Commissioner's approval, there is another impediment t traffic, at the other end of the tank bund. This is known as Basvan-Kanve over which it was last yea proposed to construct a good road from local funds and Rs. 3,000 was provided in the budget, but i was struck out. Both these works, for which happily there are funds, have again been provided for in next year's budget, but unless at the same time the scale of assessment is lowered to an attractive leve I have no great hopes of the revenue under the tank increasing. I am of opinion that a progressive scale, similar to the " Shraya" that is in force in unsurveyed taluks, should be introduced, the term ex tending to 10 years commencing from the year in which the improvements of the communications above alluded to are completed. This will attract ryots who will by the facilities afforded for cart traffi gradually clear the tract of the rank vegetation that still abound there.

3. Besides the lands irrigated by the main channels of the tank there are others which are irri gated by anicuts thrown across the waste weir channel, these are noted in the margin and are all more or less in want of repair. I have sent the Dis trict Surveyor to frame estimates for their restoration, after which I antici pate the revenue under this head will increase considerably within a very short time. For the anicuts irrigate fertile lands belonging to populous villages. The extent of lands available for cultivation under these anicuts and the extent actually under cultivation is also separately shewn in the enclosed statement.

1. Hirikurubarahalli.
2. Kulumenhalli.
3. Belagere.
4. Tyavanagi.
5. Archalli.
6. Kariganur.

From the offg. Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 651, dated Camp Sulekere, 4th September 1876.

In reply to your docket No. 532, dated 17th August 1876, I have the honor to submit herewith the statements therein called for, and to state that only a few of the anicuts were lately sanctioned and the result cannot be fully determined till next year, but in anticipation about 400 Rs. of land have been applied for under the Tyavanagi anicut.

2. You will observe from the statement No. 1 that in 1875—76 there was an increase of Rs. 467—10—0 under the main channels and 100—3—0 under the anicuts, as compared with the revenue of the year 1874—75. It is too soon to judge what benefit will be produced by the recent improvement effected for facilitating traffic under the tank bund; the works just completed however appear to have attracted the attention of the people, as some of the ryots from the surrounding parts have begun to settle near this lake. Many applications are coming in for the lands under the tank and the overgrown jungle is being cleared by those who have newly come.

3. From the local enquiries I have made there appears to be every prospect of the cultivation being increased both under the main channels and anicuts.

Statement shewing the cultivation of land irrigated from Tank [illegible]

Magni.		Village.	Total Area.		As fixed in the Survey Jamabandi in 1871—72.			In 1872—73. Increase Darkhasts.			In 1872—73. Decrease Razinamas.			In 1872—73. Increase Darkhasts.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Jamabandi.	Acres.	Assessment.	Jamabandi.	Acres.	Assessment.	Jamabandi.	Acres.	Assessment.	Jamabandi.
Sulekere.	1	Sulekere Kasba ...	822 1	4,029 8 0	433 26	1,603 0 0	775 8 0	73 20	316 0 0	316 0 0	129 23	638 8 0	521 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	2	Kaballa	146 19	489 0 0	130 9	411 3 0	293 10 0	6 26	25 0 0	25 0 0	30 10	99 12 0	99 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	3	Vudava	61 6	183 8 0	58 9	146 4 0	75 9 10	3 21	10 0 0	10 0 2	... ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	4	Siddapura	20 10	84 8 0	10 10	84 8 0	84 8 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 10	84 8 0	84 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	5	Ramagondanhalli ...	101 29	282 0 0	75 36	212 0 0	145 14 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	21 21	58 0 0	58 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	6	Doddagatta	135 27	213 8 0	135 25	214 0 0	178 0 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	78 22	121 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	7	Kasipura	4 10	11 0 0	4 10	11 0 0	11 0 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 10	11 0 0	11 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
			1,291 20	5,263 0 0	848 5	2,682 4 0	1,564 7 10	83 27	351 0 0	351 0 2	284 19	1,007 12 0	895 16 0	569 6		
Hosahalli.	1	Hosahalli Kasba ..	501 38	1,879 12 0	336 29	1,266 12 0	1,067 11 5	18 24	39 4 0	39 4 0	154 15	542 0 0	542 15 3 0	119 4 6		
	2	Ramsagar	82 19	275 0 0	54 32	176 12 0	87 8 0	23 19	86 0 0	83 0 0	4 33	19 0 0	19 12 4 0	84 8 0		
	3	Chiradoni *	57 23	266 8 0	35 26	155 0 0	160 4 2	.. ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	... 14	1 8 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 0		
	4	Kamsagara	111 19	399 0 0	108 17	379 8 0	291 10 0	3 2	19 8 0	19 8 0	... ..	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 0		
	5	Yerekeyundi	8 17	22 4 0	8 17	22 4 0	22 4 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 9	12 4 0	12 0 0 0	0 0 0		
	6	Hirekurbarahalli * ...	6 10	24 4 0	3 1	14 12 0	14 12 0	.. ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	... ...	0 0 0	... 0 0 0	0 0 0		
	7	Kanavibilchi	... ...	.. 0 0	... ...	... 0 0	... ...	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	... ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
			768 6	2,867 12 0	547 2	2,015 0 0	1,654 1 7	40 5	144 12 0	144 12 0	163 31	574 6 2	574 31 12 0	212 0 0	14	
			2,059 26	8,130 12 0	1,395 7	4,697 4 0	3,218 9 5	123 32	495 12 2	495 12 2	448 10	1,582 8 0	1,470 28 4 0	781 6 0		
Tyavanigi.	1	Kushettihalli	121 35	778 0 0	76 3	497 0 0	310 0 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	26 39	176 0 0	176 41 2 0	47 12 0		
	2	Archalji	185 23	977 0 0	85 32	433 0 0	293 12 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	41 8	206 4 0	206 23 0 0	23 0 0		
	3	Kulamenhalli	77 18	423 4 0	51 32	295 0 0	187 6 8	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	... ...	0 0 0	... 0 0 0	0 0 0		
	4	Kallenahalli	6 19	34 0 0	3 3	15 0 0	15 0 0	.. ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
	5	Tyavanigi	269 36	1,618 10 0	181 35	1,271 12 0	1,040 1 9	6 37	39 8 0	39 8 0	38 34	233 0 0	233 33 4 0	33 4 0	13 16	
	6	Lakshmisagar	56 19	317 12 0	64 27	273 8 0	202 0 0	4 18	22 8 0	22 8 0	11 55	48 0 0	48 6 4 0	6 4 0	15 17	
	7	Basvapur	50 35	265 4 0	34 35	185 4 0	185 4 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 8	92 12 0	92 13 0 0 0	0 0 0	14 27	
	8	Beladgere	283 38	1,490 12 0	237 33	1,280 12 0	1,104 9 11	2 36	14 12 0	14 0 0	19 36	89 8 0	87 15 0 0	51 0 0	5 19	
	9	Kargaaur	206 33	1,138 14 0	179 4	996 12 0	816 13 9	18 5	96 10 0	96 10 0	23 28	138 10 0	135 33 8 0	33 8 0	2 9	
	10	Kattlagere	176 36	647 12 0	167 31	613 12 0	524 8 0	... ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 13	22 0 0	22 0 0 0	0 0 0		
		Total.....	1,436 7	7,698 4 0	1,082 35	5,876 12 0	4,679 8 1	32 16	173 6 0	172 10 0	188 1	1,006 2 0	1,001 34 12 0	194 12 6	88 39	5
		Grand Total.....	3,495 33	15,827 0 0	2,478 2	10,574 0 0	7,898 1 6	156 8	669 2 0	668 6 2	636 11	2,588 10 0	2,471 3 0 0	976 2 0	395 23	1, 7

* No. 3 Chiradoni, No. 6 Hirekurbarhalli, are inadvertently entered under this magni, instead of under magni.—*Vide* Deputy Commissioner's